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PRICES

g. 25, 1952
33.25-35.75
30.50-34.50
27.25-31.00
20.50-23.00
32.00-34.00
26.00-32.00
29.00-32.00
23.00-29.00
28.00-34.00
20.00-28.00
20.50-21.35
22.00-25.50
8.75-10.00

MEATS

g. 25, 1952*
54.50-58.00
53.50-57.00
50.00-52.50
45.00-48.00
39.00-41.00
58.00-60.00
54.00-60.00
49.00-54.00
59.00-62.00
56.00-60.00
(n 1952.)

PORT

31	5-Yr.
52	Avg.
76	80,760
76	8,894
14	7,362
07	461,708
45	105,910

HTER

Deep	Hogs
08	3,276
08	3,641
45	30,630
18	36,053

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ODUCER

AMERICAN

IN THIS ISSUE:

"BEST CHANCE"

• BEEF PROMOTION

CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

OCT 1 1953

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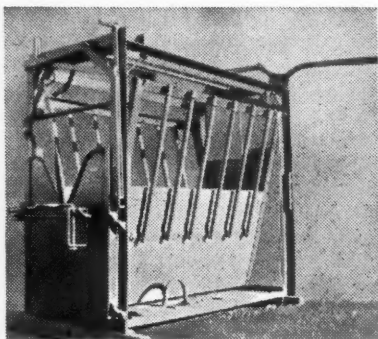
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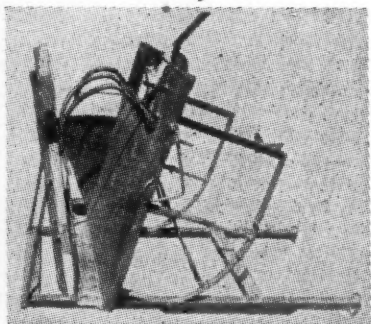


TURNER PRODUCTS



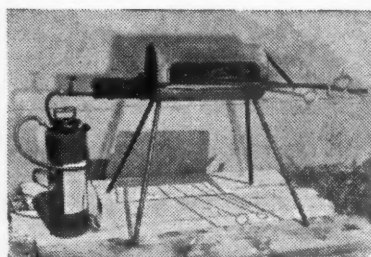
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Letters To The EDITOR

NEEDED ACTION—I like "Cow Business" and the PRODUCER fine. It does me good to see some group lead out, as the association is doing, trying to get back to the American way of doing things.—Glen L. Robertson, Lane County, Ore.

GOOD WORK—We will have a new series of recipe cards out soon, and we CowBelles are quite flattered that the men feel our project worth enlarging.—Mrs. Freeland Farnsworth, Tulare County, Calif.

"WORK TOGETHER"—We do appreciate the PRODUCER and "Cow Business." We appreciate your interest in our cattle interests. We all need to work together.—Henry Knudtson, Kiowa County, Colo.

CONDITIONS GOOD—Range condition in this area is dry and not much feed except where there is plenty of water. Near the marshy areas feed is (Continued on Page 38)

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER 2, COLO.

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RADFORD HALL.....Business Manager

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

The Lookout

PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE has risen from their June lows. Prices of top grades are expected to stay at a higher level than in recent months. Number of cattle and calves on feed July 1 was up only 4 to 5 per cent from a year earlier. Some fluctuation but no particular trend is expected for prices of lower grade cattle the rest of 1953. - BAE.

A NEAR-RECORD SUPPLY of feed concentrates is practically assured by crop conditions. The corn supply for 1952-53 will probably total a record 4.1 billion bushels. (The USDA in September dropped 114 million bushels from its August estimates of corn production.) However, supplies of oats, barley and sorghum grain are below average. The 122-million-ton total of the four feed grains probably will exceed use and stocks will increase again next season. This year's corn crop was cut about 3½ per cent by hot, dry weather in August. Corn growers may still get controls in 1954, like wheat and probably cotton growers.

COW AND HEIFER SLAUGHTER under federal inspection in July 1953 was 596,000 head, as compared with 423,000 in 1952; the percentage of total slaughter of all cattle was 39.8 for 1953 and 38.4 for 1952. In the January-July period cow and heifer federally inspected slaughter ran 3,482,000 head this year and 2,642,000 last year. Percentage of total slaughter was 36.8 in 1953; 37.7 in 1952.

A PERMANENT NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COMMISSION, bi-partisan and composed of 18 members, has been established by the President. Terms of appointment are staggered so as to assure continuity of the work. Named to a 3½-year term is Albert K. Mitchell of Albert, N. M., former president of the American National. Other commission members: Wiley W. Andrews, Goldsboro, N. C.; Delmont L. Chapman, Newport, Mich.; Homer R. Davidson, Chicago, Ill.; Milo K. Swanton, Madison, Wis.; Sterling Swigart, Sidney, Mont.; D. W. Brooks, Atlanta, Ga.; James Hand, Jr., Rolling Fork, Miss.; Chris Milius, Omaha, Nebr.; Don A. Stevens, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. C. Wood, Corvallis, Ore.; Tom J. Hitch, Columbia, Tenn.; Wm. I. Myers, Ithaca, N. Y.; Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Ackworth, Ia.; Jesse W. Tapp, San Francisco, Calif. Three additional appointees are still to be named.

ENFORCEMENT OF SINGLE-BREED RULES on the public range has been denied in a recent policy opinion which declares that minority use of the range cannot be withheld, and that permittees will be left to decide for themselves on their common use of the range. (Details elsewhere in this issue.)

MORE FORAGE AND LESS GRAIN in the livestock ration bring lower costs in the findings of farmers in many parts of the country. Further, there is a saving of manpower and scarce materials. Because of these savings more feed can be produced and thus more livestock can be fed. This increases returns from livestock farming or dairying still more, according to an article in the BAE's "Agricultural Situation." Fuller treatment of the topic can be found in "Economic Use of Forages in Livestock Production on Corn Belt Farms," by Russell O. Olson and Earl O. Heady, U. S. Dept. Agr. Cir. 905. July 1952. (Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. cooperating.) The August BAE article takes up also the advantages of grass silage feeding, and cites three bottle-necks which have kept grass silage production from spreading rapidly: (1) farmers' uncertainty as to "how it will turn out;" (2) labor and money required for equipment; (3) the need for added storage facilities. A report on studies into this matter can be found in "Farmers' Experience with Grass Silage in 1949; How Did the 1950 Grass Silage Crop Turn Out?" By Edward J. Smith. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. and BAE.

THE HOUSE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE held its first of a series of grass roots hearings on agricultural legislation in Bristol, Va., Sept. 19. Twelve more hearings will be held by the committee before the final session at Whittier, Calif. on Nov. 12.

LOANS TOTALING \$4,777,000 were made to 457 livestock producers through Sept. 9 under the recently inaugurated special livestock loan program. Additional applications for the emergency credit are received daily; 541 requests are now being processed. Greatest activity has centered in the Southwest, especially hard hit by a prolonged drouth. Texas made the largest number of loans -- 262. Arkansas is second.



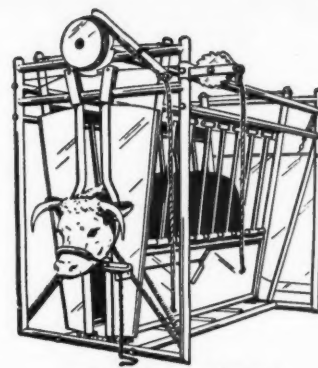
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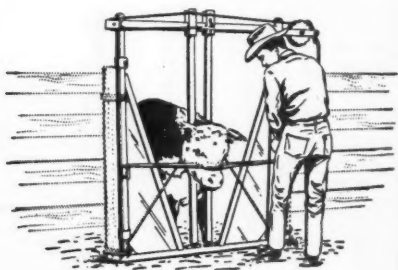
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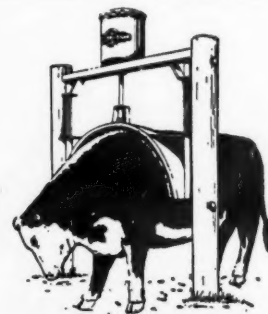


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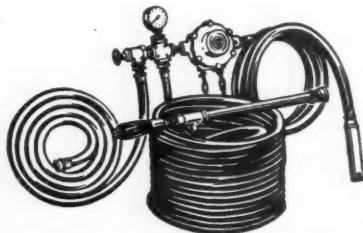
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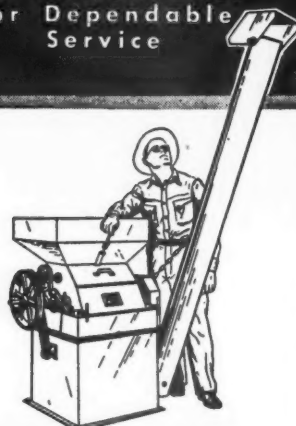
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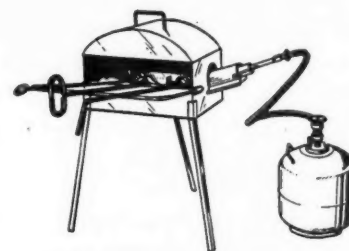
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Without a Dole

THE newly-formed organizations set up for the purpose of getting price supports on cattle seem to be getting the most attention in the news these days.

That's a bit strange, because you would think that the man who wants to paddle his own canoe in these days of wholesale agricultural supports would be the most newsworthy. And, therefore, you would expect the "old-line" association meetings to get the attention of the reporters, because they are standing out against the popular notion that when things go wrong you should call in the government for help.

Arizona cattle growers at a recent quarterly meeting reiterated their opposition to direct support prices. South Dakota cattlemen said the same thing at their meeting. New Mexico held a meeting at which the subject did not even come up.

At a series of recent meetings in northern California of local cattlemen's organizations there was little agitation for price supports. In fact, in a recent poll of California cattlemen 76 per cent of the cattlemen queried expressed opposition to government support prices.

The Florida association directors recently said they didn't want government support as such, but rather that the government buy as much beef as possible.

In New Hampshire the poultry growers denounced the mandatory support program and asked only for a realistic flexible price support plan. They said, "This may well be the last opportunity for the American poultry growers, not only to regain their initiative and voluntary participation in determining the destiny of themselves and their families, but also of survival itself."

Most of the "old-line" associations recognize the value of government help in the present cattle price predicament, with feed and other costs supported at a high level. They want an expanded beef buying program. They feel they should be included in the food purchase program for foreign nations, for which 100 million dollars has been set aside. They favor this action to get them over the hump.

Increased purchases of cows will make it possible for ranchers to

market heavily cows and heifers and, if necessary to maintain an economic unit, to hold back some of their young stock, calves and yearlings. Feeders are being advised—we think unwisely—to delay making their purchases for the feedlots or not to feed at all. If feeder demand continues slack, the program with considerable support being given the cow market offers all the more incentive for the ranchers to sell heavily of cows and keep back some of their young stock to hold desired total numbers. This is in line with the program which the American National has advocated all summer.

All these "old-line" associations are looking at their problem from the long-range point of view. Sure, price supports would give the market a boost, and for a time everything would be rosy. But what of the effect of a guaranteed profit in cattle raising? More cattle, inevitably. And the cattleman would find himself in the position of the butter people, the wheat growers, the corn growers, the cotton growers—entirely dependent on the next move by the government, and not at all sure what that move should be.

Instead, the "old-line" associations are tackling the basic problem of the moment—too much beef; and the cure for this is to sell it.

Two great programs to do this are in process today. First, the government is buying heavily and, second, the industry itself is doing all it can to convince the public that beef should be bought and eaten.

We believe the program is working out. We believe it is significant that with all the beef coming to market, there has been no cold-storage accumulation. We believe it is of lasting benefit to the industry that this practical action of buying has raised consumption of beef to the highest level in 44 years. We believe we are working our way out of a tough spot, as we have always done, without a government dole.

A Sensible Way

Increased government buying of beef has been urged by the American National for some time as a

means of relieving the cattle surplus situation.

It is encouraging to note that 10 million dollars of the 100-million-dollar food purchase fund for foreign nations has been allocated for beef buying, for a 60-day period which started the week of Sept. 21. This money for foreign aid will bolster the cattle market without additional cost to the government.

So it is also with purchases of beef from Section 32 funds for the school lunch program. With 30 per cent of import duties from cattle, dressed beef, canned beef and hides going to Section 32 funds, the cattle market is being supported through school lunch purchases by income from competitive products.

It seems only right and sensible that relief for the present cattle situation come through these channels—at no extra cost to the taxpayers but with money already earmarked for foreign aid and school lunch purposes, and with no strings attached for the cattlemen as with a direct price support program.

The Price Spread

Obvious concern regarding the spread between prices farmers receive for their cattle and the retail cost of beef has led Secretary of Agriculture Benson to ask for an examination and report on this spread. The purpose of the study is to endeavor to develop objective data on what current margins actually are and so far as possible to learn their relation to recent changes in cattle prices. The report will be prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and other agencies of the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with all agencies of marketing, transportation, processing and distribution.

To the uninformed public, this hard-to-explain spread between prices received by the producer and prices paid by the consumer has been putting the stockman in a very unfair spot. The situation calls for examination and explanation not only because of its inequity to all concerned in an economical way, but because it has managed to place a great industry in a position of trying to justify itself for something that was not its fault.

The Public . . . and You

By LYLE LIGGETT

One personal contact is worth \$100 in postage.

That statement was voiced in this column many months ago when the urge to increase beef promotion began to be felt around the cattle producing country.

And that statement is again being borne out in the personal efforts put forth by cattlemen and their wives in scattered locations of the country during recent weeks.

Personal contacts with retail butchers in Tulare County, Calif., have paid off with increased beef sales and with an unusual spirit of cooperation between butchers and homemakers. This unique program came from the CowBelles of that county who got retailers to display and distribute thousands of 3x5-inch cards upon which were printed favorite beef recipes and cooking instructions of CowBelle members.

Tied in with this "point-of-sale" merchandising was a newspaper and radio campaign featuring the same recipes. All phases of the program were established by CowBelles and ranchers who found that everyone concerned was willing to help move beef, but had to be "sold" on the program's value . . . And only personal contact could make that salesmanship possible.

Another example, taken from many which are coming in from cattlemen's groups and CowBelles in various parts of the nation, was the "personal contact" of a Utah group. They talked the printer of restaurant menus into providing his cafe customers with menus upon which a tag reading "Today's Beef Special" had already been stapled. Thus one contact subtly provided many restaurateurs with a device to help promote beef.

Many other state and local groups have programs, many of which involve automobile stickers bearing slogans such as "Eat Beef for Health" or "Eat Beef, Keep Slim." Others have expanded their work in putting on displays at fairs and providing floats in parades. Still others are devoting their efforts to working for increased contributions to the National Live Stock and Meat Board's long-range beef promotion activities.

One group has taken over a downtown street corner to give youngsters a chance to "pet the pretty cow" while mama glances over the excellent posters describing cuts and grades and cooking instructions.

All of these programs take personal attention and enthusiasm from each and every cowman or CowBelle of the area. No amount of postage stamps, mimeographed stories or letters from central offices could equal the cooperation being secured by the hard work and ingenuity of these local groups.



An exciting view of one of the hairpin curves in Williams Canyon outside of Colorado Springs, on the road to the famous Cave of the Winds.

THE CONVENTION

This is the part of year when time really takes wing! No one knows that better than the people involved in preparing the 57th annual convention of the American National Cattlemen's Association at Colorado Springs, Jan. 12-14, 1954. Right now the arrangements committees are in a cheery welter of plans completed, plans half-made and plans just started.

Reservations for the important meeting are in step with expectations, as the cattlemen who will attend hurry to get their bids in for accommodations. Space will be plentiful, but of course there is always an advantage in getting yours spoken for and then just forgetting about a detail that's already taken care of.

One of the convention's special features will be found in the door prizes to be offered. Some of these, according to present plans, will be very worthwhile.

We told you last month about some of the fine attractions offered by the Colorado Springs area for a winter visit. These are internationally famous, and a great many of the delegates to the meeting are already personally acquainted with them. For those who have never been there—you can be sure there's a real treat in store for you, not only because of the natural beauties of the vicinity, but also because of the many interesting activities held out by this resort section visited annually by hundreds of thousands of persons from all over the world. . . . And not the least of the wonders is the fact that here the cattleman can feel right at home (if he so desires!) for Colorado Springs is in the heart of one of the country's great farming and ranching areas. Now, how about that reservation?!

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

LAST CHANCE

To Put Sense Into the Farm Program

By MILO PERKINS

Farm surpluses — a threatening legacy. What will be done about them?

WHEN, in 1935, I became assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, I did not believe that the government's emergency measures, then urgently needed to help U. S. agriculture out of its worst disaster, would be turned into a permanent system of increasingly costly farm "doles."

I did not believe that the economic policies of the long-range farm program then developing would become to many farm-area politicians of both parties a Treasury-baited hook for votes.

I was sure that the American farmer, noted for his rugged individualism, would never be content to swap his independence for continuing government handouts.

Least of all did I think that these would come to pass during a time of peak prosperity—and in ever-increasing measure. But all these assumptions were wrong.

Today, as a result, the Eisenhower Administration has on its hands a threatening legacy: a still-unsolved farm problem of growing magnitude and a powerful bloc of farm politicians who seem unlikely to support any proposed solution which promises any less of the vote-inducing federal benefits.

May Affect Future

This is a grave challenge. The prosperity of American agriculture is at stake and so is the food supply and budget of every American family. The future of the Republican administration may well depend on its leadership here.

When Ezra Taft Benson moved in as Secretary of Agriculture, farm income was going down. Mr. Benson found himself sitting on top of an enormous accumulation of government-owned farm products. The government's holdings, outright and on loan, amounted to almost three billion dollars—the biggest in history save for the pre-Korea spring of 1950.

This gigantic pile of farm commodities includes 470 million bushels of wheat; 540 million bushels of corn; 160 million pounds of butter and one billion pounds of vegetable oils. The storage problems are staggering and will grow worse as this year's crops come to market. The government is using caves, "moth-balled" ships, military installations. The daily storage bill for privately owned warehouses and refrigeration plants is around \$400,000.

The government acquired most of these commodities as a result of price-support legislation. Since, under present law, this buying is mandatory, govern-

ment purchases have continued — in some cases increased. Mr. Benson has warned that, by the end of next year, purchases of agricultural commodities may total nearly seven billion dollars.

That would mean that for every American family more than \$150 worth of produce had been bought by the government and stored away out of reach of the consumer. Such surpluses would be unmanageable. Such spending, to maintain fictitious price levels, is economically dangerous. The New Deal-Fair Deal's farm chickens, says Mr. Benson, "are coming home to roost."

How did all this come about? No part of our economy was hit harder by the great depression than American agriculture. The farmer was in trouble in the late '20's. By the early '30's he was prostrate. Hundreds of thousands of small farmers lost their holdings.

Violence flared in many farm communities. Milk was dumped on the highways and judges who ordered foreclosures were hung in effigy. Corn was burned for fuel. At one time more than a million farm families were on relief. It is to the enduring credit of the early New Deal that the government, by decisive action, stemmed this crisis and reversed the downward trend.

The country as a whole was convinced that a federal farm program was needed to provide insurance against disaster, to help the farmer increase his buying power and to give greater stability to his income. For agriculture, more than any other segment of our economy, is subject to hazards beyond its control.

No farm leader or political leader in either party, however, has been able to propose a painless way to offset these hazards which does not interfere to some extent with the operations of the free market, even in good times.

It is clear now that the New Deal farm legislation and the billions of dollars spent on farm aid did not achieve farm prosperity. What finally brought it was not government policies but war and inflation.

In 1929 U. S. gross farm income was nearly 14 billion dollars. By 1932 that income had been cut in half and by 1940 it had crawled back up to only 11 billion. But during the war years it more than doubled, exceeding 25 billion dollars by 1945.

The war helped the farmers but the

farmers also helped the nation. Called on to produce heavily for ourselves and our allies. American agriculture performed miracles. The use of new machinery, insecticides and fertilizers assured larger and more efficient production of crops when we were in critical need of them. Now it threatens us with more production than can be sold at a profit.

The day of reckoning was postponed by the war's aftermath, by programs of foreign aid and by Korea. During the early postwar period our agricultural export sales in dollars were four times what they were in the late '30's. One out of every three bushels of wheat was shipped abroad; one out of every three bales of cotton; one out of every three pounds of rice; one out of every four pounds of tobacco.

Europe Recovering

For the bulk of these shipments, which helped to keep agricultural prosperity at a high level, the American farmer was, in large part, paid with funds from the U. S. Treasury for foreign-aid programs. This was in addition to his direct federal benefits. By 1952 gross farm income reached some 37 billion dollars—five times the depression low.

Now, however, European agriculture has largely recovered from its wartime disruption. Weather has been generally favorable around the world. Our food-stuffs are no longer so badly needed. Our foreign aid has shifted to other supplies, chiefly military. Prospects for export of agricultural products this year are dim.

The gigantic surplus problems shaping up for American agriculture were faced by neither side in the 1952 presidential campaign. The importance of the farm vote had been vividly demonstrated in 1948 and this time both parties made sweeping promises.

President Truman warned the farm voters that, if they did not recognize the Democratic source of their well-being and failed to "do their duty, they are the most ungrateful people in the world." Political considerations came first. The economic facts were kept out of focus.

Against this background, Mr. Benson entered office. By the usual Washington standards, he does not qualify as a politician. He is a successful dirt farmer—long concerned with many phases of the farm problem. Because he is a firm believer in the competitive-enterprise system he does not believe that a bounty-bought prosperity is good enough or sound enough for American agriculture. He wants a farm program which will keep the farmer's income, in purchasing power, at a fair level with other segments of our population and, in an emergency, will prevent farm in-

Milo Perkins left his business in Houston in 1935 to become assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. He organized the school lunch plan and the food stamp plan to distribute surplus foods to families on relief. Subsequently, he was named president, Federal Surplus Commodities Corp.; administrator, Surplus Marketing Administration; and, after Pearl Harbor, executive director of the Board of Economic Warfare. He left government service in late 1943. He is now a consultant on foreign trade.

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comes from ever again approaching "disaster levels." He has laid down certain principles which he believes are essential to such a program:

"The principles of economic freedom," he says, "are applicable to farm problems."

We must "seek a minimum of restrictions on farm production and marketing to permit the maximum of dependence on free-market prices as the best guides to consumption and production."

"It is impossible to help people permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves."

"Farmers should not be placed in a position of working for government bounty rather than of producing for a free market."

"Inefficiency should not be subsidized in agriculture or in any other segment of our economy."

Already Mr. Benson's principles are running into tough sledding. In order to give the dairy industry an opportunity to work out its problems during the coming year, he has felt obliged to continue government purchases of butter at 90 per cent of the parity rather than lowering the support to 75 per cent of parity, which he was empowered to do. The dairy farmer has to buy feeds supported at 90 per cent of parity, which makes the Benson compromise easier to understand.

One result of price supports is that some farm commodities, kept thus at above-market levels, are being priced right out of consumption. "We have been storing butter," says Mr. Benson, "and using margarine. We have been storing our wool and using foreign wool. We have been driving the textile business away from cotton and to synthetic fibers."

Butter would have to decline 50 per cent to recapture a major share of its lost market. This would cause a painful adjustment in dairy states.

Complications pile up. Having expressed the belief that the government should get out of the storage business, the Agriculture Department nevertheless was obliged to announce that the government will buy more storage bins. Naturally, the grain harvest can't be stored in the fields. But the gap between principles and action has widened further.

Owing to declining exports and steadily mounting surpluses of wheat, Secretary Benson has already had to ask for acreage allotments and a quota referendum on the next crop. Under present legislation the 1954 wheat crop, if put under allotments, would have to be reduced to 55 million acres, a cut of nearly 30 per cent. The alternative for farmers is to vote down the quota, produce all the wheat they want and accept price

support at 50 per cent of parity.

But the House Agricultural Committee, fearing the effect of such a reduction on the farmers, has approved a bill which would permit them to plant 66 million acres, without forfeiting price support at 90 per cent of parity. Will the Republicans, fearful of the 1954 congressional elections, out-Truman Truman?

Mr. Benson remains firm in his belief that the farmers are ahead of the politicians. But he knows that the farmers, in contrast to other groups in our economy, have lately been taking a licking. He does not propose to support any policy which singles them out for painful downward adjustments.

He is convinced that the farmer—assured of equal economic treatment—will welcome and support a program which, for a sounder prosperity, gives greater freedom and calls for less dependence on the U. S. Treasury. His farm-belt mail and his own experience in talking with farmers in all sections of the country support these convictions.

Farmer committees, representing most of the important U. S. crops, are at work on a new farm program. With their help, Secretary Benson hopes to develop a plan which will be fair to farmers while easing the heavy burden on the taxpayer. Until such a program has been written into law the present price-support system set up by Congress will be maintained.

Mr. Benson firmly believes that opportunity for U. S. agriculture is virtually unlimited. Our increasing population puts nearly 10,000 new consumers at our breakfast table every morning. Recalling what research did for orange juice and salesmanship for the Idaho potato, Mr. Benson is summoning expert help to promote better marketing of farm products. Agriculture at present is spending for research in new uses for its products only one ninth as much, per unit of income, as industry.

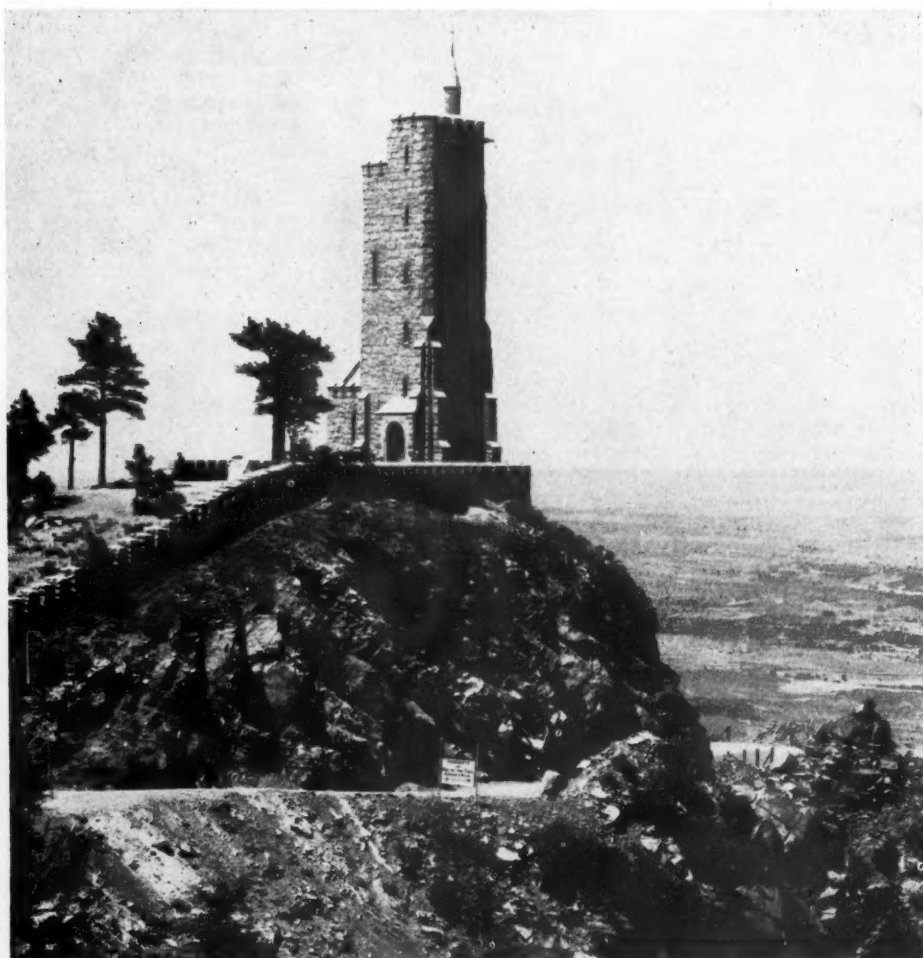
But three basic questions arise. Can the farm economy weather more than a partial return to the free-market system and remain reasonably prosperous? Can the surpluses of the 1930's and the 1950's be avoided without some system of production controls? If the farmers don't want those controls, will they accept much lower government price supports?

These are questions of tremendous import not only for farmers but for everyone. The country cannot afford the farm-support bills it has been paying in recent years. Yet strongly entrenched political pressures have prevented a really objective solution of the problem.

The time is sure to come when the administration will have to back its principles with action or be prepared to sacrifice its principles. Here is a major challenge, a crucial test of its leadership.

The Secretary of Agriculture critically needs the understanding of all of us. This may be our last chance to put sense into the farm program.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



The world-renowned Will Rogers Shrine of the Sun on Cheyenne Mountain overlooking the Colorado Springs area. The monument was built by Spencer Penrose to honor the actor, who was his lifelong friend.

Topic Explored— Dwarfism

PROGRESS reports in a program of research designed to find the answer to the dwarf problem in beef cattle were presented recently in Kansas City by leading animal scientists from major institutions in 15 states.

Studies on the inheritance of dwarfism were discussed by Dr. Jay L. Lush, geneticist in charge of animal breeding research at Iowa State College, Ames. He reiterated an earlier statement that accumulated data indicate dwarfism to be a simple recessive gene. Thus, when proven "carriers" or "dwarf producers" are mated, they will get dwarf calves one out of four times on an average. Three-fourths of the offspring of such mating are expected to be normal in appearance, yet two-thirds of these will be carriers like the parents. This general rule works out closely in large numbers.

Mating a carrier bull to non-carrier cows will produce, on the average, a calf crop of one-half carriers and one-half non-carriers. The same result will follow the mating of a non-carrier bull on carrier cows, yet no dwarfs will actually appear in such matings. Both sire and dam must be carriers of the dwarf gene to produce dwarfs in their calf crop.

Dr. Lush is confident there is no need to condemn whole families and lose their influence simply because certain individuals within those families may have a dwarf-producing record. He is convinced there are non-carrier animals in all families, and each bull should stand on his record.

The geneticist suggests larger operators can test a bull on a herd of not less than 15 proven carrier cows to determine whether the bull is a carrier or non-carrier.

If no way can be found to tell carrier animals from clean ones and the cattle industry is forced to live with the dwarf problem for many years to come, Dr. Lush cites that "If all herd bulls are carriers, the average incidence of dwarfism would stabilize at approximately 14.6 per cent. If the preference for carrier bulls is not so strong and only 80 per cent are carriers, the incidence would be approximately 10 per cent. If 50 per cent of the bulls are carriers, the incidence would be 3 per cent. If only 20 per cent of the bulls were carriers, the incidence would be less than 1 per cent on the average, although higher in some herds and lower in many others. One could live with this very easily."

Dr. L. N. Hazel and Dr. M. A. Emerson of Iowa State College described X-ray research as "an approach with possibilities." The loin vertebrae are distinctly compressed.

Studies at the University of Arizona on the nutritional aspects of the dwarf problem were reported by Carl S. Safley of the institution's research staff. He

regarded as of some significance the occasional birth of fraternal twins from carrier cows when bred to a carrier bull. Observations of the test, said Mr. Safley, "will not support an assumption that dwarfism arises from a nutritional involvement. . . . We have found no evidence of a link between nutrition and the occurrence of this kind of dwarfism."

Discussing breeding experiments and research, Dr. M. L. Baker, associate director of the experiment station at the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture, pointed out that "before we can put too much emphasis on any method for determining whether or not a bull is a carrier, we will have to have more information based on facts, which we hope to have within the next few years. He admonished breeders to follow sound courses and not become "too excited" about the dwarf problem. "They should realize it is a problem to take care of as quickly as possible, but I am sure other problems will cost the industry as much or more in the next 50 years. . . ."

Dr. Paul W. Gregory of the University of California at Berkeley took up the profilometer approach to the dwarf problem; he is the inventor of the head-measuring apparatus. In tests conducted under his direction, he declared, "It was the head profile itself that indicated the difference. We found a few basic head types in which this difference was masked. . . ."

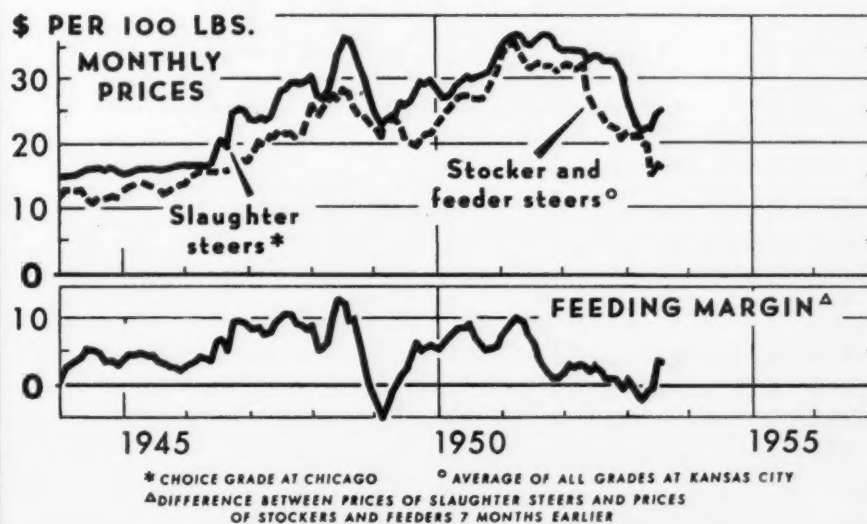
Dr. H. H. Stoneaker, in charge of beef cattle breeding research at Colorado A.&M. College, reported on similar work

at the Fort Lewis station. On the same subject, Dr. Lush had stated: ". . . normals or clean animals cannot transmit (dwarfism) under any circumstances. The carriers will transmit it and will trouble you, and our big problem is that we can't surely tell the carriers from the clean ones. If we could find a way to tell these two apart, then the problem would be remedied very quickly."

Dwarf research at Purdue University, largely in the physiological field, was discussed by Claude Harper, head of the department of animal husbandry, and Dr. Fred N. Andrews of the research department there. "One gets the impression," according to Dr. Andrews, "that the dwarf calf which we are dealing with has many of the characteristics of the cretinism occurring in humans, and they have many things in common with dwarf calves. Cretinism is known to be caused by underactivity of the thyroid gland. However, in 25 cases where the thyroid activity of dwarfs was measured, 11 of the calves had certainly normal thyroid glands, and several more were probably normal in their thyroid activity." Dr. Andrews explained that thyroid hormones were administered to two dwarf calves; while they showed improvement in appetite, rates of gain in fat and general condition, there was no improvement in their skeletal or muscular growth. About the same negative or inconspicuous results occurred when male hormones were administered. Further studies are planned.

Blood antigen research undertaken at

MARKET PRICES AND FEEDING MARGIN FOR CATTLE



From December through June Choice fed steers were sold for less per pound than had been paid as feeders 7 months previously. This was the first time margins were negative since early 1949.

In July, when fed cattle prices turned upward, the feeding margin again became positive.

Prices of feeder cattle this fall are sharply lower than a year ago. As the supply of beef is expected to level out after this year, more stable prices for fed cattle and about average returns from feeding are in prospects provided demand for beef stays strong.

Ohio State University was taken up by Dr. L. C. Ferguson of that institution's department of bacteriology. "As yet, we have been unable to find a definite correlation between one or more of the cellular antigens and the gene for dwarfism, but we are continuing, and are trying a variety of approaches," Dr. Ferguson reported. He concluded that the right combination might be obtained in the future that "will give us the answer to this question, so that you would be able to use a serum to differentiate between the carrier and normal animals."

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE OFFERED

The Burlington Railroad is offering special train service to handle fall movement of livestock from Wyoming, Montana and Nebraska points to Missouri River and eastern markets. Additional special trains are being operated on Fridays and Saturdays this fall from Nebraska points to Lincoln, in addition to regularly-established service.

The Montana-Wyoming Livestock Express leaves Billings at 9:00 P. M. daily except Saturday and Sunday, picking up stock at Big Horn, Benteen, Lodge Grass, Spear, Aberdeen, Parkman, Ranchester, Sheridan, Arno, Verona, Clearmont, Kendrick, Arvada, Echeta, Gillette, Edgemont and Alliance.

The Wyoming Livestock Express from Gillette, at 2:00 P. M. Fridays only,

makes pickups en route at Rozet, Moorcroft, Upton, Osage, Newcastle, Spencer, Dewey, Edgemont and Alliance.

The Bell Fourche Livestock Express (new train) leaves Gillette at 10:00 A. M. Saturdays only, stopping at Moorcroft, Upton, Newcastle, Edgemont and Alliance.

The Powder River Livestock Express departs Bonneville each Friday at 1:00 P. M., serving Lysite, Arminto, Powder River, Bucknam, Bishop, Casper, Glenrock, Carey, Orpha, Morton, Douglas, Glendo and Guernsey.

Stock shippers at points between Cheyenne and Dwyer, Wyo., will have special train service on Fridays to connect with the Powder River Express.

The Box Butte Livestock Express (new train) operates Fridays only, leaving Alliance at 10:00 P. M., arriving at 10:00 A. M. next day.

The Sand Hills Livestock Express (new train), Saturdays only, leaves Alliance at 9:30 A. M., serving Antioch, Lakeside, Ellsworth, Bingham, Ashby, Hyannis, Whitman, Hecla, Mullen, Seneca, Thedford, Halsey, Dunning, Linscott, Anselmo, Merna, Broken Bow, Berwyn, Ansley, Litchfield, Hazard and Ravenna.

His Own Best Spokesman

"Certainly no one has a 'right' to speak for the farmer except the farmer himself and those he chooses to speak

for him, but it will be a sorry day in American history if the doctrine is ever accepted that only labor should frame labor legislation; bankers the financial and fiscal legislation; railroads, truck and bus and airline companies the transportation laws; business men generally the business laws; and only farmers the farm laws. Surely the views of the directly affected groups are of primary concern and must be solicited and studied."

"But all legislation is supposed to be in the interest of the general welfare, and it is therefore the proper business and concern of every citizen. And it has seemed to us that one of the qualities of Secretary Benson giving him statesman-like stature is that he appears to regard himself not so much as a farmer spokesman in the cabinet, but rather as secretary of agriculture for all the people—producers, processors, distributors and consumers included."—Walter B. Garver, Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.

RALSTON PLANS NEW MILL

The Ralston Purina Company, makers of livestock and poultry Chows and sanitation products, has announced purchase of land for a new Chow mill at Wilson, N. C. The new plant will have the capacity of 75,000 tons annually and will employ local labor; adequate elevator facilities will make possible the use of as much grain and other ingredients as local farmers can supply.

MR. RANCHER—

Use Shorthorn Bulls and Assure Yourself of a Normal Crop of Healthy Calves

The very best imported and American bred Scotch Shorthorns to be sold this year will be offered in the **MATHERS BROS. SALE** at Leveidale Farms, **MASON CITY, ILLINOIS**, on **MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1953.**

16 Bulls — 45 Females

Write for the beautifully illustrated catalog. Please mention this magazine and send your request to

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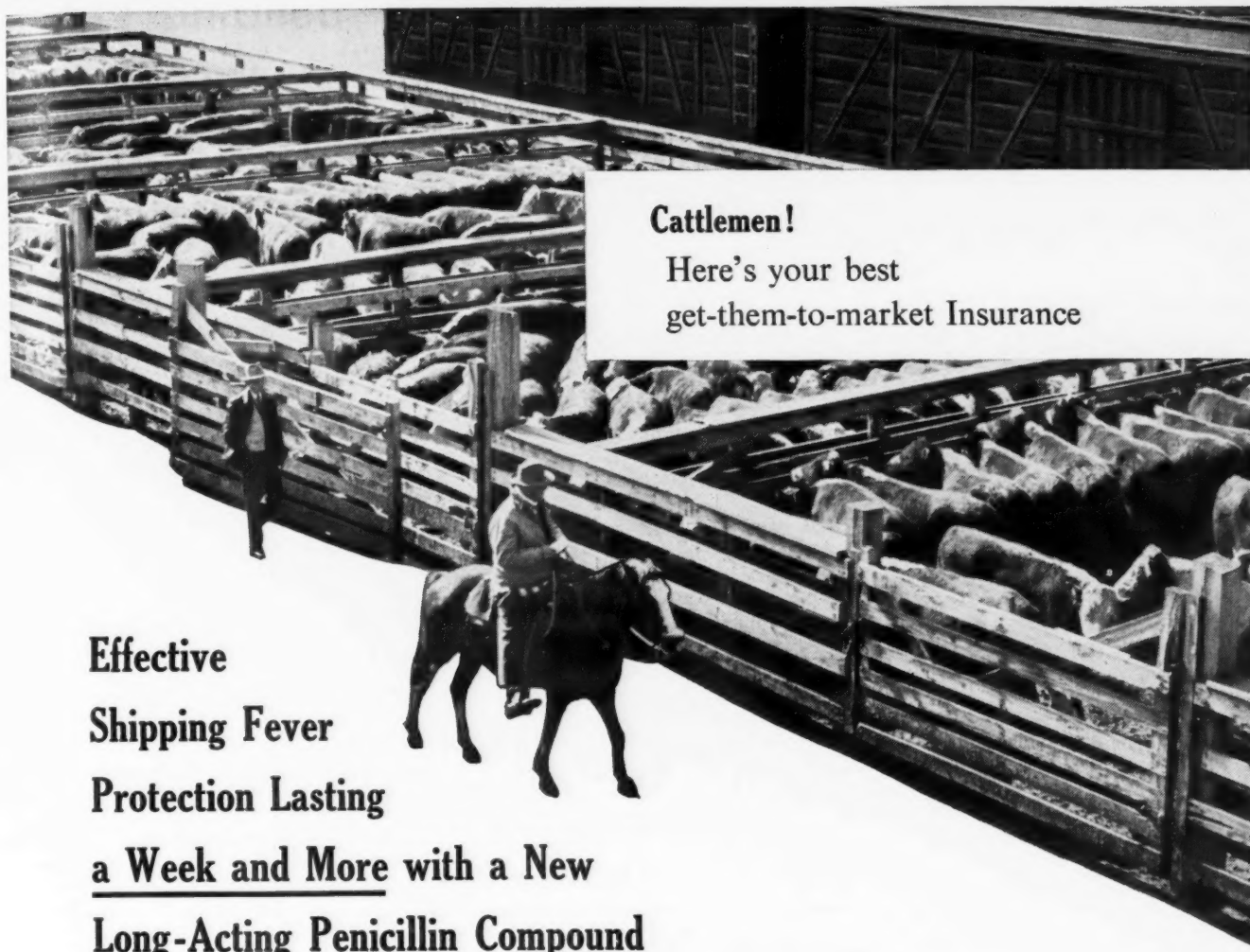
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INJECTION

BICILLIN[®] (LONG ACTING)

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FOR ANIMAL USE

Check These Facts:

1. One injection of Bicillin produces penicillin blood levels in cattle lasting up to 9 days (as compared with levels lasting only 24 hours from similar dosages of procaine penicillin). Think what this means to you in real protection against shipping fever!
2. A single Bicillin injection of 3 million units has proved highly successful in treatment of pneumonia in cattle.

3. See for yourself what Bicillin gives you in—
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Be sure you ask your supplier at once about this new, amazing, long-sought-after penicillin compound that saves you dollars, gives real protection.

SUPPLIED: 1 cc. Tubex[®] cartridge containing 600,000 units, with needle.
10 cc. vials of 2 million units (200,000 units per cc.)
50 cc. vials of 10 million units (200,000 units per cc.)

AVAILABLE FROM YOUR DRUG STORE OR OTHER ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS SUPPLIER

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Major Objective— BEEF PROMOTION

The campaign to promote beef, in which the American National has taken a leading part from the start, is being stepped up by chain and independent retailers, packers, associations and other groups—all pushing sales, with special attention to the economy grades.

The Denver division of Safeway Stores (including Colorado, parts of Wyoming, Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas and New Mexico) has issued a statement indicating that the concerted effort is paying off: beef sale since Jan. 1 has increased more than a third over last year. The chain also reports a tremendous rise in calf purchasing since the industry-wide promotion was begun Aug. 13; in some cases this increase has been more than 50 per cent above buying of a year ago.

The advertising-selling material being used in various phases of the project includes pamphlets, releases, beef stickers, store window posters, various types of circulars from all segments of the industry—the USDA, Western States Meat Packers Assn., American Meat Institute, National Live Stock and Meat Board, National Association of Food Chains, National Association of Retail Grocers, CowBelle organizations, state cattle associations and county and regional groups.

The program secretary of a beef promotional committee recently formed by the South Texas Hereford Association is Lincoln Borglum, under whose direction a booklet entitled "Beef Is A Bargain" has been prepared. The committee has sponsored a local "Eat More Beef" Week and in other ways is pushing consumption; it derives funds for the work from a per-head assessment on its members. Excellent response is reported.

The California Cattlemen's Association is taking part in a state beef promotion program sponsored also by the California Farm Bureau Federation, Western States Meat Packers Association, American Meat Institute, California Chain Store Association, California Retail Grocers Association, California Cattle Feeders Association and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Purpose of the program is described

as "a cooperative effort of all segments of the livestock and meat industry to create greater consumer interest in beef and beef products.

The main objective is to move through consumer channels the anticipated heavy supply of cows and of the lower grades of cattle that will come to market this fall. The plan is a flexible one, where-under promotion can be shifted to grades as needed; it also provides that each county or community shall decide the question of whether or not to promote beef in general, or only the lower grades, at the start of the campaign. Work is under way to secure added cooperation within the state and from local organizations such as hotels, restaurants, chambers of commerce, etc.

Publicity on the program is to be released when the launching date of the campaign has been determined; Secretary J. Edgar Dick of the CCA notes that "timing of publicity is considered important in any campaign."

Louisiana cattlemen will solicit funds to set up an intensive newspaper campaign to advertise beef and beef products.

Utah has been extremely active, with voluminous newspaper coverage and full cooperation from some 3,000 food industry people and others. Restaurants are featuring, on a card stapled to regular menus, "Our Beef Special Today." The Extension Service is furnishing sets of recipes on cards, featuring beef.

These are but a few of the ways in which beef is being advertised; many other groups are participating fully and effectively through similar and other media. The Arizona Cattle Growers, for example, are (among other things) distributing for use on car windows, etc., a strip advising "Eat Beef; Keep Slim." The California sticker puts it this way: "Eat BEEF for Health," and similar wording is employed by Nebraska's Sandhills Cattle Association. The South Dakota Stock Growers have issued a 2x4" sticker, saying in red letters that beef is to be enjoyed for good health; that it is plentiful and cheap.

Television and radio programs and numerous other advertising methods have all been employed to good effect in Alabama, Mississippi and other states. The evidence is that the co-operative plan is a worthwhile one and a successful one.

Building Fund Grows

Each month the PRODUCER is listing as many names as space will permit, of contributors to the fund for erection of new headquarters offices on a site recently purchased by the American National Cattlemen's Association at Denver.

ARIZONA

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Help Yourself!

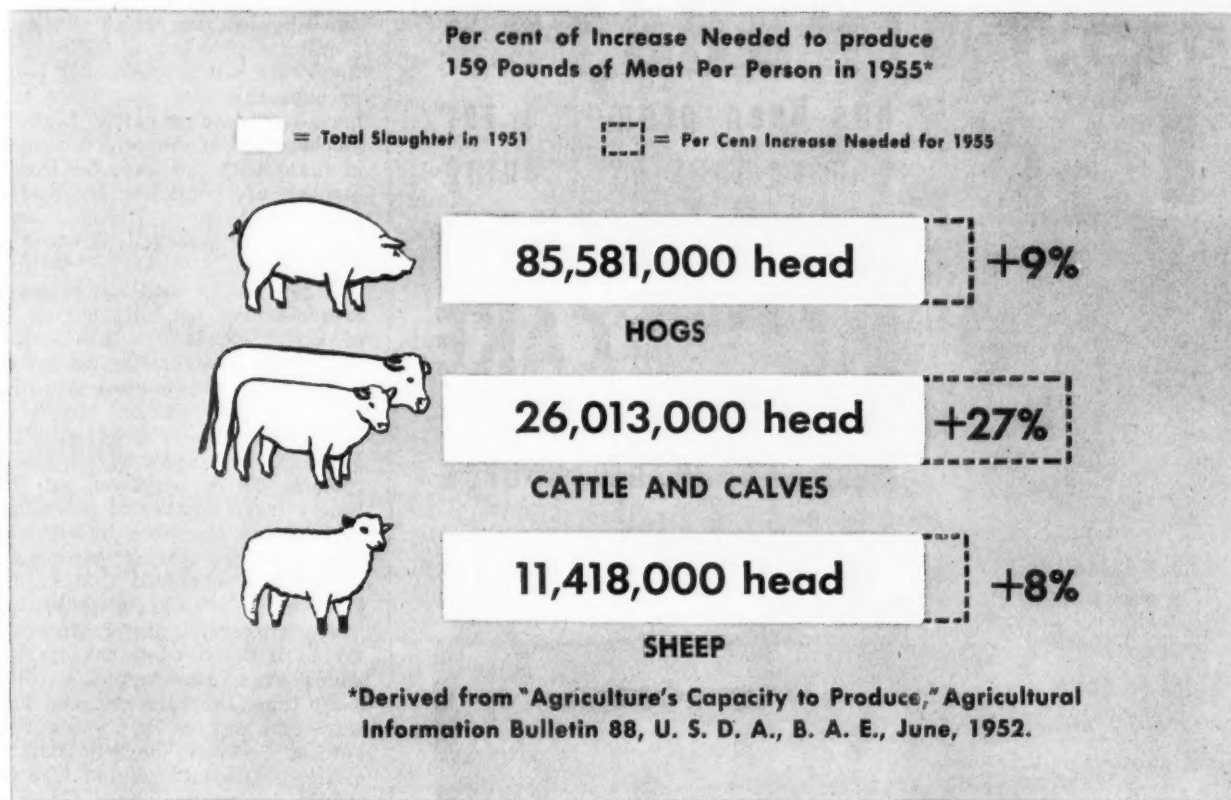
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Funny thing, it really is!
It's what you get extra when you
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It helps you produce better cattle.

Wyoming Hereford Ranch

Cheyenne

We can produce enough meat for our growing population!



Our population is going up at the rate of 7,000 a day—2½ million a year! This fact calls for more meat—lots more—if we are to keep our living standards high.

A U.S. Dept. of Agriculture survey assures us that the land now being worked can be made to support enough hogs, cattle and sheep to provide 159 pounds of meat per person in 1955. We can be optimistic about reaching even higher production goals, if need be. Today, for example, the average farmer raises enough meat to feed 22 people—against 9 in 1920. Each year we have far more of the

key equipment needed to raise more livestock and to help offset the shortage of farm labor—pick-up balers, corn pickers, manure loaders, and field-forage harvesters.

The increase in livestock called for in the chart above is both an opportunity and a challenge to farmers and ranchers to keep America's food supply one of the best in the world. And, while you do your job, we will continue to do ours. We pledge to you our continued efforts to provide the best possible markets for your products—both now and in the years ahead!

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GENERAL OFFICES • CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

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618 WILSON BUILDING DALLAS 1, TEXAS

BENSON VIEWS FARM PROBLEM

A new approach to the farm problem as a whole was recently taken by Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson in a statement titled "Strengthening American Agriculture through Research and Education." Whatever the measures to deal with the short-run price and surplus problems, this declares, "the basic long-range needs of American agriculture are to reduce costs, to improve quality and to expand markets. The sound approach to every one of these needs is through research and education. The statement stressed the strengthening of demand for farm products.

DROUTH AID EXTENDED

Agriculture Secretary Benson in mid-September announced designation of 15 Kentucky, 4 Mississippi and 16 North Carolina counties as drouth disaster counties. (Eight Tennessee counties have now been added.) Eligible farmers and dairymen there may purchase CCC-owned feed at reduced prices—\$1 a

bushel for corn; 50 cents for oats; \$1.10 for feed wheat, and \$35 a ton for cottonseed meal.

The secretary of agriculture also acted to add 23 counties to the drouth disaster area in Kansas and at the same time suspended the drouth feed program in 12 counties because of generally improved grazing conditions. The drouth disaster area in the state now includes 39 counties.

* * *

In order to permit additional flexibility in the administration of the emergency drouth program, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson has authorized state drouth committees to suspend or reinstate the drouth feed program in any previously designated county when local conditions so warrant. This broadened authority does not permit the designation of new counties by the state drouth committees, nor does it authorize the committees to resume activities in counties which have been officially removed from the program by the secretary of agriculture.

The Market Picture

IMPROVED fat cattle prices for the past month gave a spark of optimism to the outlook for fall grass cattle prices. Not a few in the trade are coming around to the idea that stock cattle may have hit their low spot in July and August and that a more stable market is ahead than behind us. Many Corn Belt feeder buyers, not interested a month ago in procuring stock cattle, are beginning to make up their minds that they want cattle, apparently feeling that perhaps this is a year when there is a margin in feeding cattle. Light yearling stockers and calves, which have been out of favor with the trade for the past few months, are beginning to receive attention from buyers. Calves, particularly, have shown strength at some markets recently.

A few weeks back it was not unusual to see killers not only buying the bulk of heifer calves but also steer calves, with stocker buyers laying back. In recent weeks, the reverse has developed and frequently stocker buyers are outbidding killers on good quality calves. While a large volume of stock cattle remains to be marketed, at the same time a large number of potential buyers are more in the mood to buy cattle now than a couple of months ago. However, it has been observed that high quality stock is likely to bring quite a premium over "mine-run" stock, since many of the Corn Belt feeders take pride in finishing out market-topping cattle. At the same time, the current trend in the fat cattle market is to widen the price spread between longfed and shortfed cattle, which, if carried far enough, should encourage longer feeding. Thus, if a cattle feeder can expect a premium for well-finished cattle he is also more likely to pay a premium for high quality feeder stock.

Fewer Grass Cattle

Another development tending to lend stability to the picture is that in recent weeks the Kansas City market has received less grass cattle than a year ago. Apparently, prospects for winter feed in the Southwest, while not a cinch, are better than a year ago. Considerable rainfall has reached the dry Southwest and it seems likely that some cattle, which were expected to reach the market this fall, will find winter feed and be carried over.

While a large volume of grass cows are no doubt slated to reach the market the next few months, the number to date has not been up to expectations. By way of price comparison, we often see in a normal year cow prices reach a peak along in June and then gradually break throughout the fall. Strangely enough, late in September cow prices were actually higher than last June levels, with demand fairly broad. A considerable part of the support to the cow

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Your cows need Ful-O-Pep's added nutritional strength to build sound, sturdy calves!

ADDED VITAMIN "A," and other vital vitamin values, are supplied in Ful-O-Pep by Concentrated Spring Range*—a special "green grass" vitamin boost. Sure boosts cow health . . . breeding condition . . . and milk flow.

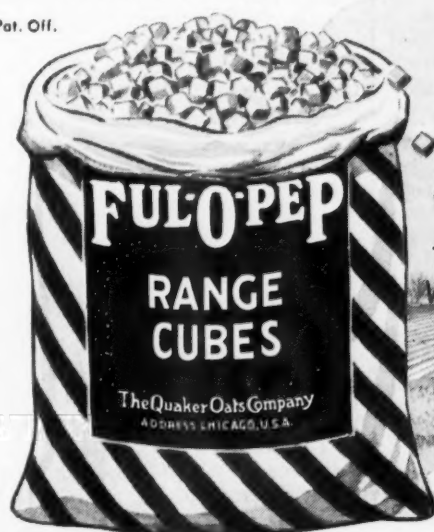
EXTRA PHOSPHORUS and calcium, provided by dicalcium phosphate, plus added trace minerals in extra-nutritious Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes, promote top body condition . . . help build big, strapping calves.

NUTRIENT BALANCE helps cows utilize grass and roughage efficiently. Actually, Ful-O-Pep's bristling with proteins, vitamins and minerals!

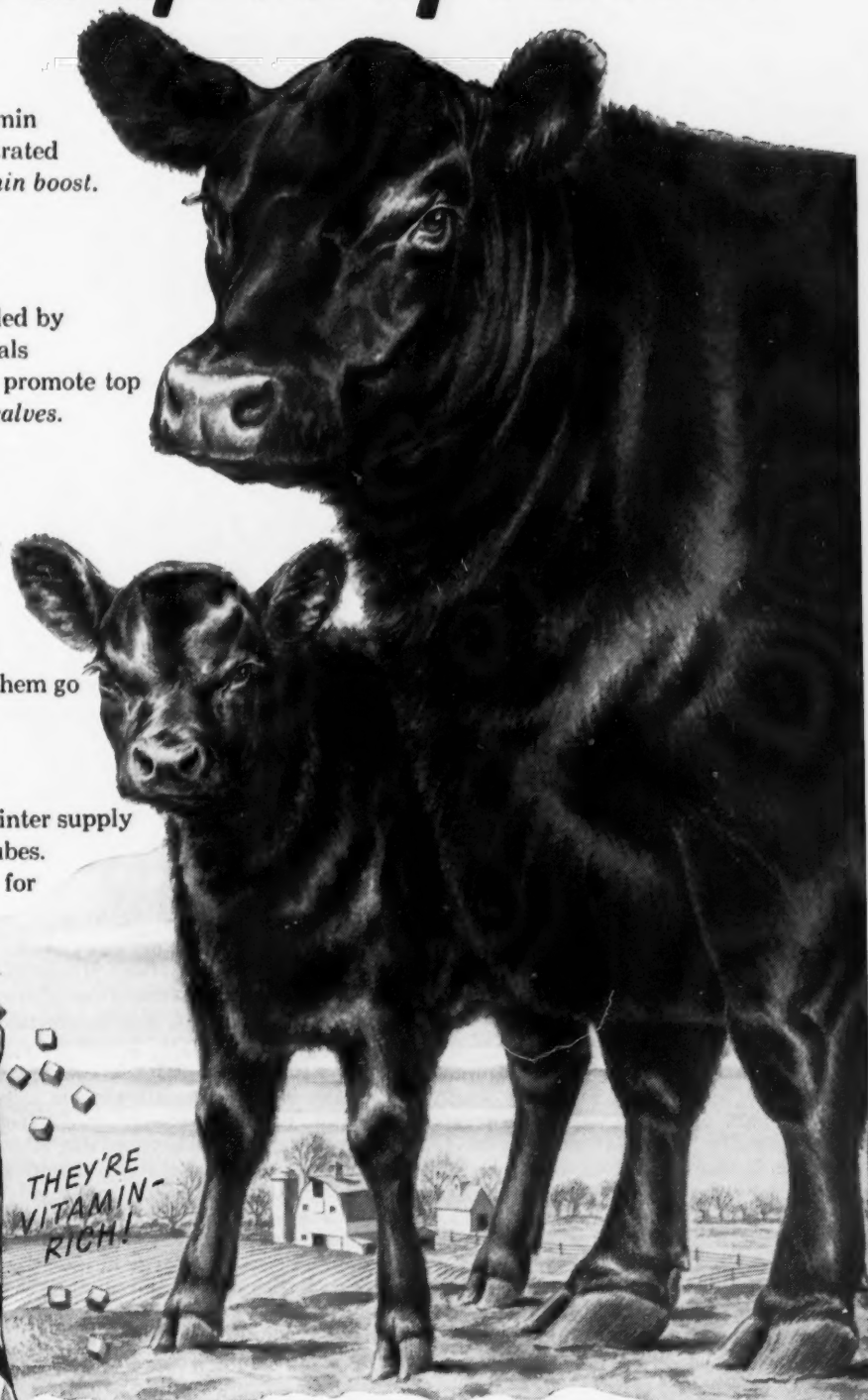
HIGH PALATABILITY and digestibility of vitamin-rich Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes make them go farther with *less waste* than ordinary or single protein supplements.

NOW IS THE TIME to plan for your full winter supply of production-powered Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes. You'll find 'em *hard to beat*, for economy . . . for efficiency . . . for ease of feeding!

* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



THEY'RE
VITAMIN-
RICH!



See your Ful-O-Pep man!

market no doubt stems from the large volume of lower grade beef and beef products being purchased by the government. An expansion of government buying has been promised as the fall runs pick up. Purchases during the middle week of September totaled over 11 million pounds of hamburger and canned beef. Much of the product purchased is to be used in school lunch programs. Also a considerable volume will be exported to Germany. Contracts provide for deliveries through October, November and December, but the beef must be procured prior to Nov. 15.

Fewer To Corn Belt

In-shipments of stock cattle to the Corn Belt states during August this year were down more than 30 per cent from a year ago. This means that although some increase was shown during July, we have an actual reduction of more than 10 per cent for the two months. The in-shipment of sheep and lambs is down sharply, better than 40 per cent for August and nearly 40 per cent for the two months. This reflects the vast num-

bers of half-fat lambs which packers have been killing in recent weeks, and thus will undoubtedly reduce the overall supply of dressed lamb for the consumer late this winter and next spring. Cold storage holdings of beef and pork are down considerably from a month ago and a year ago. In the case of pork, the supply is sharply less. Prospective supply of hogs this winter should be about 10 per cent less than a year ago. All these facts combine to indicate that the overall supply of meat for the coming year will certainly be no greater than the current year and perhaps will be less. If consumer demand holds, and there is nothing in the picture at this moment to indicate otherwise, it may be a good year for the feeder.

Price Roundup

During the past month choice and prime longfed steers and heifers gained \$1 to \$2, but shortfeds showed very little change, reflecting a widening price spread. Cows gained 50 cents to \$1 despite a fairly liberal run. Bulls picked up 50 cents to \$1, but vealers and calves

showed little improvement. Despite a seasonal expansion in the movement of stockers and feeders, prices have pretty well held up the past month, with actually more interest now in calves and yearlings than a few weeks ago; fleshy two-year-old steers of high quality suitable for a quick turn in the feedlot still seem to command a premium. Butcher hogs declined \$1 to \$2, while spring lambs slumped \$4 to \$5 in a series of progressively lower markets, despite the fact that eastern dressed lamb prices have held up well.

Choice and prime fed steers late in September were bringing \$24 to \$28, with mostly prime steers making \$28.50 to \$29, latter price at Chicago, with a few loads having sold as high as \$30. Good to low choice shortfeds ranged from \$19 to \$23.50, with utility and commercial grass steers in a range of \$11 to \$16. Choice and prime fed heifers sold at \$23 to \$26, with a few prime reaching \$26.50 and \$27 at Chicago and Denver. Good to low choice shortfed heifers brought \$17 to \$22, with commercial grassers around \$13 to \$15. Beef cows sold in a spread of \$10.50 to \$12.50, few young cows reaching \$13 to \$14, latter price paid at Denver. Cannors and cutters ranged \$8 to \$10.50. Sausage bulls ranged \$11 to \$14. Good and choice vealers and calves ranged \$12 to \$19, but at many markets slaughter calves had to sell under \$16.

Good and choice stocker and feeder steers ranged \$14 to \$18, numerous sales in the \$15 to \$17.50 bracket, and choice quality yearlings reaching \$19 to \$20 sparingly, while high quality fleshy feeder steers scaling 900 to 1,100 lbs. sold at \$19 to as high as \$21, these suitable for a short term feed. Good and choice stocker and feeder heifers brought \$13 to \$15, few loads choice reaching \$16 to \$16.50. Medium quality stock steers sold down to \$12 and similar grade heifers down to \$10. Good and choice stock calves ranged \$13 to \$19, not many heifer calves bringing over \$17, but some choice to fancy mixed steers and heifers selling on special orders up to \$20 or better.

Choice light and medium-weight butcher hogs sold at Corn Belt markets at \$24 to \$25.50, up to \$26.50 at Los Angeles and \$27.75 at Portland. Choice and prime spring lambs dropped to about the \$19 level, after having worked up to around \$21 or better from the recent previous slow slump. Good and choice feeding lambs sold around \$15 to \$17, at markets, with numerous large strings in the intermountain areas having sold recently direct at \$14 to \$15.50.

HALOGETON STUDY CONTINUES

The University of Idaho will receive a grant of \$8,840 from the Bureau of Land Management to assist in research on halogeton, the poison range weed. This will be the second year the federal agency is cooperating in the Idaho studies, which have been going on for the past four years.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

The State Presidents

The increasing importance of the cattle industry in Florida has confronted the stockmen of that state with the question of improving the grades



B. H. Griffin

of their beef. In the words of Ben Hill Griffin, "We have a predominance of utility and commercial grades of cattle. We are working on grass improvements and some supplemental winter feeding, and I think as time goes on we will have a much greater percentage of high grades of beef to sell and to offer to the retail markets in the state. Under our present methods of operation, in the grades of cattle that we have, it is necessary to import a tremendous amount of beef for consumption in the better class of trade."

Mr. Griffin is well qualified to act as spokesman for his fellow cattlemen in Florida, for he is president of the Florida State Cattlemen's Association."

The Griffin home is at Frostproof, the ranch being located in the south central part of the state and consisting generally of cut-over pineywoods flat land. One of the main draining rivers runs through the western edge of the ranch, where Mr. Griffin has operated for about 15 years . . . "I run primarily a cow and calf operation, selling mainly veal calves and old cows each year as they are cut out of the herd. The breed is primarily Brahma crossed on native Florida cattle. After the cows are bred up to three-quarters, seven-eighths or better

Brahma, we're crossbreeding with English types of cattle."

The Floridian doesn't consider his method of operation a particularly outstanding one . . . "but we get a very fine gain in the spring and summer and early fall. Of course our cattle make their own living off of the native grasses. Naturally the grass gets pretty short, although we don't have very much cold weather. We have killing frosts usually—sometimes in early December—and the grass grows quite slowly from then on. However, they usually make it and get by, coming through without very heavy death losses."

Mr. and Mrs. Griffin have five children, four daughters and one son. He says they all love the ranch very much, "and we spend all of our vacations and summers and many weekends on the ranch. They all pitch in and do their part as all ranch youngsters are expected to do."

As to community service: Mr. Griffin lists membership in the Presbyterian Church of Frostproof, and membership on the local school board. Cattle ranching does not claim his exclusive attention in a business way; his other interests include citrus growing, fresh fruit packing and shipping. His education was gained at the state university, where he studied agriculture in all of its phases—production, marketing and merchandising. "My time is pretty well divided between my citrus business and my cattle business," states Mr. Griffin. "I've worked on a number of citrus industry committees, and served on various advisory committees among our mutual groups in ironing out industry problems."

AMERICA'S NEW RAILROAD



Every 3 days a new diesel joins the Santa Fe fleet!

A 10-year record of "building new" on the Santa Fe

Christened with California champagne, Santa Fe's first multiple-unit diesel locomotive rolled out of Chicago on Tuesday, May 12, 1936.

It powered the first *Super Chief*.

39½ hours later it rolled into Los Angeles—and the new age in railroading was born.

There were 3600 "horses" in that one.

Five years later, the first multiple-unit freight diesel rolled on Santa Fe rails.

There were 5400 "horses" in that one.

Today, there is more than 2,100,000 diesel horsepower on the Santa Fe—1524 mighty diesel units.

From 1943 through 1952, a total of 1261 diesel units were placed in service. *Better than one every 3 days for a 10-year record!*

And still they come! 222 in 1953!

Every diesel added, every mile of heavier rail, makes America's New Railroad a little more *completely* new. Why, enough new rail has been laid on the Santa Fe in the last seven years alone to reach from Chicago to Los Angeles!

All new—but always the old pride that all this building new costs you, the taxpayer, not one tax penny.

SANTA FE SYSTEM LINES



PROGRESS THAT PAYS ITS OWN WAY

October, 1953

19



Included among the men present in Denver for the general council-public relations meeting of the American National some weeks ago were these two groups. Top, l. to r.—Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of Denver; Jake Schneider, Sloughhouse, Calif., head of the California Cattlemen; Jay Taylor, Amarillo, Tex., first vice-president of the American National; Ben Hill Griffin, Avon Park, Fla., Florida state president. Bottom, l. to r.—G. Norman Winder, Craig, Colo., chairman of National Live Stock and Meat Board; Ralph Cowan, McNeal, Ariz., president, Arizona Cattle Growers; Seth Burstedt, Challis, Ida., who heads the Idaho group; Clifford Hansen, Jackson, Wyo., president of the Wyoming association.

Policy Opinion Handed Down On Single Breed Rules

A letter from Richard E. McArdle, chief of the Forest Service, contains a clarification of authority stating that the service cannot withhold grazing privileges on the public range to enforce grazers' association rules that do not permit minority use of the range. Mr. McArdle recently wrote to Allan C. Atlason, executive secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association, that "Over a long period of years it has been the practice of forest officers to follow the wishes of a majority of the users with respect to special rules that contribute to better management of the range and livestock. Such practices had the sanction of this office. Recently the authority of the Forest Service to enforce certain special rules, even those requested by majority vote of the permittees, has been questioned. It now appears we may not have authority to enforce special rules unless they contribute directly to management of the range. If so, it will be necessary to discontinue the enforcement of some rules recommended by the permittees but which are only remotely related to range management." Members of the range were advised, on this rule that would have permitted only one breed to travel the range, that it was hoped the breed-

ers "will be able to find a mutually agreeable solution to their problems in using the range in common."

Stockmen at Mining Congress

Among those serving on a panel at the American Mining Congress in Seattle, Wash., Sept. 21, were J. M. "Casey" Jones, executive secretary of the National Wool Growers, presenting the sheepman's views, Ernest L. Kolbe of the Western Pine Association representing the timber interests, and Rad Hall, assistant executive secretary, American National Cattlemen's Association, speaking for the cattleman. Mr. Hall participated in place of Sam Hyatt, president of the American National, who had been invited to attend but who found it necessary to be in Washington, D.C., at the time. The panel, with Senator Henry C. Dworshak of Idaho as chairman, was completed by congressmen and those representing the mining industry.

The discussion centered around changes in the mining law to eliminate some of its abuses. Rad Hall assured the miners that the cattlemen would meet them halfway in an attempt to settle their differences, but that some changes would be necessary because the abuses of the mining law were causing increasing concern among the stockmen users of federal lands.

The 'National' At Work

THE month's work at the American National included arrangements for, and attendance at, a number of meetings. Executive Secretary Mollin attended a meeting at Casper, Wyo., where representatives of the cattle and sheep industry discussed the general livestock situation.

● Secretary Mollin also attended a hearing at Albuquerque, N. M., held by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, on grazing policies and range improvements in the national forests. Present also was A. D. Brownfield, chairman of the Stockmen's Grazing Committee.

● Follow-up hearings, held at Salt Lake City, Sept. 15, and Helena, Mont., Sept. 17, were attended by Assistant Executive Secretary Rad Hall. The attitude of witnesses generally favored the administration bill.

● Mr. Hall also made a tour of the fall meetings of northern California local cattle associations, accompanied by Jake Schneider, president of the California Cattlemen's Association; Bob Anderson, assistant secretary of the California organization, and Ed Dick, secretary, who attended several of the meetings. Mr. Hall said that the meetings were exceptionally well attended and interest centered on what cattlemen's associations were doing to bolster the cattle market. At many of the meetings livestock demonstrations were put on by the Extension Service.

● Mr. Hall also attended the American Mining Congress at Seattle, Wash., to serve on a panel on the subject of natural resources.

● Secretary Mollin cooperated with Senator Barrett from Wyoming and Senator Millikin from Colorado in arranging a conference with Secretary of Agriculture Benson in Denver to discuss the cattle situation. Partly as a result of this meeting, it has already been announced that 10 million dollars of the 100-million-dollar fund earmarked for the purchase of surplus agricultural produces, including meats, out of the foreign aid appropriation will be spent for beef, starting the week of Sept. 21 and continuing for 60 days. A further result is the fact that Secretary Benson called the same group to meet in Washington, on Thursday, Sept. 24, with him and the livestock advisory committee for further discussions of the cattle and sheep situation. President Hyatt, First Vice-President Taylor and Secretary Mollin all attended this conference.

● President Eisenhower appointed, among 14 others, Past President Albert K. Mitchell of New Mexico as a member of his permanent National Agricultural Advisory Commission.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

More gain with less grain



Maximum gains from minimum amounts of feed! That's the goal of everyone who feeds cattle, hogs or lambs. For it means *lower costs, and a better margin* for successful livestock production. To many folks that goal may seem very difficult to reach. In fact, a noted authority on feeding estimates that only one out of four "is feeding enough of the *right materials*." That leaves plenty of room for improvement!

Feeds and feeding methods vary from area to area. Yet there is one sound, basic underlying principle which applies everywhere. When gains are made largely on low-cost forages and roughages—grass, hay, silages, corn fodder, balanced by good quality concentrates and protein supplements—you can finish your animals to desired grades by feeding minimum amounts of grain in the last few weeks.

In every important livestock state, experiment stations are testing and proving new feeds and feeding methods. For example, Purdue's famous "Supplement A" containing urea, molasses, proteins and vitamins enables cattle to make good gains on coarse roughages. Iowa's Cattle Ration No. 1 and No. 2 also give excellent results. Antibiotics enable hog producers to save weeks in producing market weight animals. Trace minerals and disease-controlling drugs make efficient feeding easier. All of the proved feeds and supplements now are readily available from feed manufacturers.

Every year brings new advances in feeds and feeding. Some shorten feeding time in a spectacular way. Others materially reduce production costs. In many cases even a slight change in a feeding program may mean the difference between profit and loss. It pays to keep informed about all that's newest in this business of raising and feeding meat animals.

This matter of SPREAD

As you know, when you buy certain cuts of beef, you may pay quite a bit more per pound than you receive for live cattle. Some cuts may cost you three to four times as much. "Why such a spread?" you may ask. There is a reason for that spread—and here's the way it works out in the case of beef.

Recently, we paid \$25 per hundred for choice 1,000-lb. steers, or \$250 per steer. Carcasses from those steers weighed 590 lbs. The following week a retailer paid us 39¢ per lb. and we received a total of \$230.10 for a carcass. That was \$19.90 less than we paid for the live 1,000-lb. steer. But we also sold the by-products—the hide, heart, liver, tongue, etc. Their value took care of the costs of doing the buying, slaughtering, refrigeration, shipping, selling and so on. That's how it is often possible for us to pay you more for a steer than we get for the meat from that steer.

When the retailer gets the 590-lb. choice carcass, costing 39¢ per pound in his store, he sells it as cuts of various kinds to his customers. He receives about \$276. With this money he pays for the beef and all his

other costs of doing business. To operate successfully, he must sell such cuts as steaks and some roasts for considerably more than he paid per pound for the carcass. That's because about 50% of the carcass becomes cuts that often sell at retail for less per pound than the whole-sale carcass price.

Because a steer isn't all beef... and since all cuts do not sell for the same price... there must be a spread between live prices and the price of certain cuts of beef. That's the only means of paying the essential costs of processing, distributing and retailing meat.



Prof. T. W. Dowe

Fair Gaining Winter Calves Do Better on Summer Grass

by Professor T. W. Dowe,
University of Nebraska,
Lincoln, Nebraska

Do you plan to graze yearling steers on good grass next summer? If so, it appears that you should winter those calves so that they will gain between $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 lb. per head per day. This recommendation comes out of three years of work at the Nebraska Experiment Station. Their findings indicate that it is more profitable to winter calves that make reasonably good gains during the winter rather than small gains.

Two winter rations were compared: (1) prairie hay only; (2) prairie hay plus $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40% protein supplement daily. Steers on winter rations for 177 days grazed for 150 days the following summer.

Steers on prairie hay gained .21 lb. per day or a total of 37 lbs. for the wintering period. Following summer they gained 1.73 lbs. per day, or a total of 260 lbs. per head. Their winter-summer gain was 297 lbs.

Steers fed the prairie hay plus $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of a 40% protein supplement daily gained .92 lb. per day during the winter or a total of 163 lbs. Their total winter feed consumption was 2,430 lbs. of hay plus 135 lbs. of protein supplement. The following summer they gained 1.48 lbs. per day or a total of 222 lbs. per head. Their winter-summer gain was 385 lbs., a total of 88 lbs. more than those wintered at the lower level.

The 88 additional lbs. cost 397 lbs. of prairie hay plus 135 lbs. of a 40% protein supplement. Figuring prairie hay at \$15.00 per ton and protein supplement at \$80.00 per ton, the 88 pounds cost \$8.38, or about 9½¢ per lb.

They found that steers wintered to make 200 lbs. gain during the wintering period will gain from 25 to 50 lbs. less during the summer grazing than those wintered to gain 100 lbs., if winter and summer feeding periods are of about equal length.

Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Nutrition is our business—and yours



YOU decide when, where and how

Our company operates from day to day on many decisions made by thousands of people who don't know each other and whom we don't know. Cattle ranchers in the Beaver Head Valley of Montana, on the desert of Nevada, in the humid plains along the Gulf of Mexico... sheepmen of the Big Horns or the Chama... turkey growers in Minnesota... broiler men in Georgia... hog and cattle producers in the Corn Belt. Individuals pursuing their own interest, running their own businesses ask themselves such questions as these:

"How many breeding animals shall I carry over? How close shall I cull? When

should I sell, and how many? Shall I feed more or fewer?"

And the answer to every one of these questions can, in turn, depend on the balancing of many other factors—the amount and condition of forage; the relative price of feed grain, roughage and other feeds; the way the livestock market looks to that particular man at that particular time.

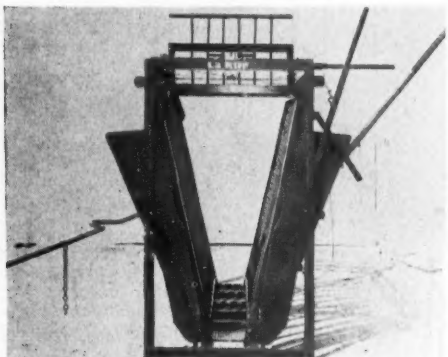
The daily sum total of all the individual answers to all those questions causes the numbers of meat animals marketed to vary from day to day, and week to week. For instance, one day I came to work to find 22,000 head of cattle in the Chicago Stock Yards. The next day there were 5,000. All of which indicates more clearly than many words that the number, kind, grade, place or time that livestock is marketed depends on decisions made by you.

Tom Glazer

Agricultural Research Department

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Does ALL the work of a Squeeze, Calf Table and Stock. The greatest time and labor saver you've ever seen.



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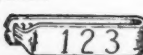
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—Write for it.

BREEDERS SUPPLY CO. COUNCIL BLUFFS IOWA

UNDERFED CATTLE SHOW GREAT RECUPERATIVE POWER

Many thousands of cattle deaths in the Southwest and in Nevada have resulted from drouth conditions of the summer, but research reports from the USDA's animal husbandry experiment station at Beltsville revealed recently that calves on short rations for as long as six months can recuperate and make economical gains. In the case of identical twin calves it was shown that when one of a pair of steers was placed on a low-energy ration—just enough to maintain body weight—for six months, it took only 70 days longer to bring the underfed steer to market weight than it did the one that had been on full feed all the time.

At start of the experiment each twin weighed about 330 pounds. At the end of six months the twin on short rations weighed 340 pounds while the well-fed brother was up to 618 pounds. The retarded twin was then placed on a liberal ration and the other continued with a similar ration. After another seven months the heavier twin had reached 1,000 pounds and the retarded one 830 pounds. However, it took only 70 more days for the second calf to reach the 1,000-pound slaughter weight.

Surprisingly, each of the twins required about the same total amount of feed to reach 1,000 pounds, even though one was retarded six months and lived 70 days longer than the other. USDA scientists take this to indicate a high level of efficiency in feed utilization is attained by animals that have been on short rations and they gain weight rapidly when restored to a liberal allowance.

Meat from the two animals showed no differences in quality.

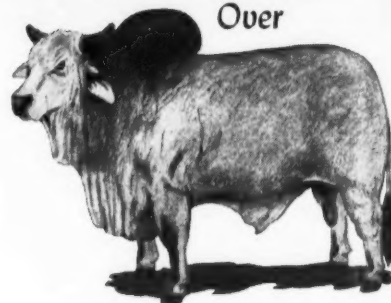
UP OFFERS AG PICTURES

A new four-page colored circular describing ten agricultural motion pictures is being distributed by Union Pacific Railroad's agricultural development department. The 25,000 copies prepared by the firm are going to county agricultural agents, vocational agricultural teachers, chambers of commerce, agricultural associations and industries, veterans farm instructors, high school superintendents and others. The circular tells how to obtain each of the following titled films: "Hog Sense," "Blades of Green," "Cattle Country," "Western Sheep," "Thirsty Acres," "Potatoes Unlimited," "Along the Milky Way," "Culling Chickens," "Culling Sheep," "Wheat Smut Control."

OSC PLANS MARKETING TALKS

Improvement of Oregon's livestock and meat marketing is the aim of a conference to be held at Oregon State College, Jan. 6 and 7. The meeting is partly an outgrowth of last year's agricultural conference. Representatives of all the groups from consumer to producer are being invited by the Extension Service to draw up recommendations on how to solve problems that affect them all.

Look This One
Over



What Do You See Here
That Your Herd Needs?

- More Weight at weaning and maturity
- Thriftiness: Determination to survive on a sparse range—Ability to fatten on fair pasture
- Hardiness: Proven resistance to pink eye, cancer eye, anaplasmosis, lumpy-jaw
- Heat Tolerance: Ability to produce milk and make growth in summer's heat
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ABBA can supply you with birth-to-weaning figures on 1294 Brahman crossbred calves.

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Stockmen Attention: The Caswell-Larson Automatic Currier keeps livestock sleek, clean, comfortable! free from grubs, scab, lice, flies, and skin diseases. Makes hides worth more; cattle sell higher, gain weight faster. A real money maker for every feeder.

New self-acting, self-cleaning, long wearing steel combs. Dipper pump measures the oil—no valves, no leaks, no waste. Saves fences, buildings, feed bunks.

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Hit the Omaha "MARKet"...

WITH YOUR **STOCKERS, FEEDERS & 2-WAY CATTLE!**



receives **MORE** cattle . . . from 23 states of the Union.



has **MORE** stocker and feeder buyers . . . who ship to 23 country points in 28 states of the Union.



17 local packers, hundreds of feeder buyers, and order buyers for packers in 207 other cities mean **MORE** competition for your grass fat cattle at



REMINDER!
Omaha's 9th Annual
FEEDER CALF SALE
OCT. — 29th and 30th

You'll Find **MORE DEMAND** for your cattle at **OMAHA!**



*World's **LARGEST** Cattle Market!*
UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY

October, 1953

YOU CAN ENJOY the finest of IMPORTED FOOD DELICACIES

Delightful food specialties (usually available only in exclusive big city stores) now can be yours whenever you wish, delivered directly to you at no extra cost. Here is a terrific assortment of between-meal snacks, cocktail hour delicacies, "something different" for afternoon or evening entertaining and for an extra touch at regular mealtimes.

WORLDWIDE FOODS offers you a full dozen packaged delicacies imported from all over the world: French pate de foie, real German pumpernickel, caviar, tropical papaya, and many other treats—a grand "surprise pack" for home use and for gift giving. The box of twelve imported foods, only \$5.95 delivered! Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. To order: Send name and complete address, with check or postal money order. For gifts, send names, addresses, enclosure cards with full payment. Enjoy the best.

WORLDWIDE FOODS
195 WARREN ROAD • SAN MATEO, CALIF.



Angus heifers make SUPERIOR MOTHERS

Less calving trouble

Angus heifers have less calving trouble, for Angus calves have smaller, polled-shaped heads. Gives you more calves to sell.

Give more milk

Angus cows are alert, aggressive mothers . . . provide more milk for their calves. Gives you bigger calves to sell. Be ahead! Build an Angus herd! Buy Black heifers!

American Angus Assn., Chicago 9, Ill.

WHEATLAND RANCH
Aberdeen-Angus Breeding Stock
For Sale
James B. Hollinger Chapman, Kan.

DOMINO RETURN
HEREFORD BREEDING
Specialize in Chice Range Bulls
WINSTON BROS.
SNYDER, TEXAS

Made your plans for the American National convention? . . . Jan. 12-14, Colorado Springs.

Retail Meat and Food Men Urge Cooperation

More than 2,000 independent food retailers attended the August convention in New York which marked the 68th anniversary of the founding of the National Association of Retail Meat and Food Dealers. David Deerson of Bronx, N. Y., was re-elected president. The convention adopted a ten-point statement of policy which correlates all resolutions presented by affiliated local associations. Featured in this policy program were resolutions "to oppose a continuation or extension of present government subsidy programs and purchases by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and to urge gradual but positive elimination of governmental controls over farm products production and/or distribution;" and "to coordinate efforts with the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., the United States Wholesale Grocers Assn., the National Retailer Owner Grocers Assn., the American Meat Institute, the National Livestock and Meat Board and all livestock producers and feeder associations toward better trade understanding and relations, and continuous improvement in retail merchandising."

2-4-D FIGHTS SAGEBRUSH

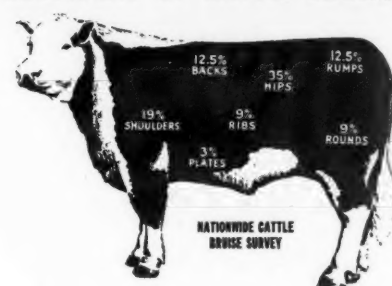
From California comes a Forest Service report of successful spraying with 2-4-D to eliminate sagebrush from perennial grassland forest ranges. The project covered 3,000 acres on the Fremont and Modoc national forests of southern Oregon and northeastern California and the work was done under contract by a private flying service. Average cost of such treatment is set at approximately \$3 per acre. An effective kill of 85 to 98 per cent of the invading sagebrush resulted from 2 pounds of 2-4-D in 7½ gallons of water and Diesel oil mixture for each acre treated. The maximum effectiveness covers a one-month period, being limited to the active growing period of the brush. Grazing permittees on the treated ranges have agreed to withhold grazing from the area for two years so that valuable forage grasses can be given full opportunity for a vigorous comeback.

PURTY GOOD, NO?

Remember how we have religiously reviewed the Old Farmer's Almanac every time a new one was printed and how we have written about it only in terms of love and respect? We've never really wanted to question this 160-year-old publication even in its long-term forecasts of the weather . . . and certainly we won't now.

Miss Lee Phillip, a TV weather broadcaster, writing in the National Live Stock Producer, compares the U. S. Weather Bureau forecast, prepared less than 24 hours in advance, with the forecast of The Old Farmer's Almanac, written a full year in advance. During the past 100 days her records show that the Weather Bureau was right about the weather 74 times and the old Farmer's Almanac was right 75 times.

LOCATION OF CATTLE BRUISES



CAUSES OF CATTLE BRUISES

CROWDING BUMPING AND RUSHING	66%
TRAMPLING	14%
CANE WHIP CLUB	10%
HORNED CATTLE	3%
OTHER CAUSES	7%

It pays to take it easy.

Livestock Conservation, Inc., says that one out of 16 cattle slaughtered are bruised; one-third of these bruises are in the high-priced loin region; two-thirds of the bruises are caused by crowding, bumping, rushing.

Best advice is to sort several hours before loading; provide sturdy loading chute and solid pens; load quietly; canvas slapper is good persuader; make periodic check for protruding nails, bolts, or other obstructions.

MOLASSES FEEDING

In response to many inquiries about feed molasses, the USDA has produced a new publication on the subject. The bulletin, "Feeding Molasses to Livestock," is based on the results of tests carried out by the state agricultural experiment stations and USDA's Bureau of Animal Industry, on marketing research studies and on actual experience of many farmers who feed molasses to their livestock. The bulletin, prepared by the Sugar Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, covers numerous phases of the subject matter; copies are obtainable from the Office of Information Services, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

SCALES IMPORTANT TO SALES

Making certain that livestock is weighed when sold and that the scales are in top working condition may make the difference between showing a profit or a loss for the year, says Ed Coles, livestock marketing specialist at Oregon State College, who also stresses the importance of selling livestock by weight rather than by the head. Make certain the scale is in good repair, has a current state inspector's seal of approval and is operated properly, he advises. Also observe the weighing from the time scales are balanced until livestock is weighed.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Mr. Black...

builder of better beef



He's a bull . . . yes.

But actually he's more than just a bull. He's a *pace-setter of progress* . . . a builder of better beef . . . a promise of pounds, price and profits.

If your cows are horned, he breeds 'em off your calves. And if your herd is red or white, he soon turns it black. But most important: *he gets you a good calf from a grade cow to boost your beef profits.*

You've heard the old axiom: "*Blood will tell!*" But it'll say a lot more . . . and pay a lot more, too, if it's Blood from a Black Bull!

He upgrades your calves

You see, Angus bulls are famous for their prepotency. They pass on their many desirable characteristics to their offspring. And you know there's no better beef type than Angus. Your calves from a good Angus bull will not only weigh more at weaning, but will sell for more as feeders, or when finished for market. And your improved heifers will pay dividends for years to come.

He breeds the horns off

95% of the calves will be dehorned. You'll have no de-horning problem . . . no maggots . . . no infestation. What's more, you'll have virtually no trouble from cancer eye or pinkeye when your calves are from an Angus bull.

He breeds your herd black

You know, it's a wonderful feeling to have a good, uniform crop of heifers. And in 3 or 4 crosses with Angus bulls, you'll have a solid black, hornless herd of fine beef cows. Today, the demand for commercial Angus cows and heifers far exceeds the supply.

Better buy a black bull!

Where can you find one? There are now many good Angus breeders in your state with bulls for sale at sensible prices; also many auctions every year sponsored by breeders and local associations. Contact these breeders. Attend these sales. You'll find the Angus bull you need at a price you can afford to pay.

Is there any easier way for you to increase the return from your labor and feed? Is there any sounder investment you can make?

American Angus Breeders' Assn.
9 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago 9, Ill.

For the animal ON THE SICK LIST

LEPTOSPIROSIS

Leptospirosis, a fairly new disease, needs a laboratory test for diagnosis. It has been found in every state of the West. Symptoms vary considerably, but abortion is a major manifestation; another, a rapidly developing feverish anemia accompanied by blood pigments in urine. Severity of the disease varies. Control: segregating infected animals

from rest of herd until tests show they have quit shedding the disease organism. A vaccine may soon be available for control.

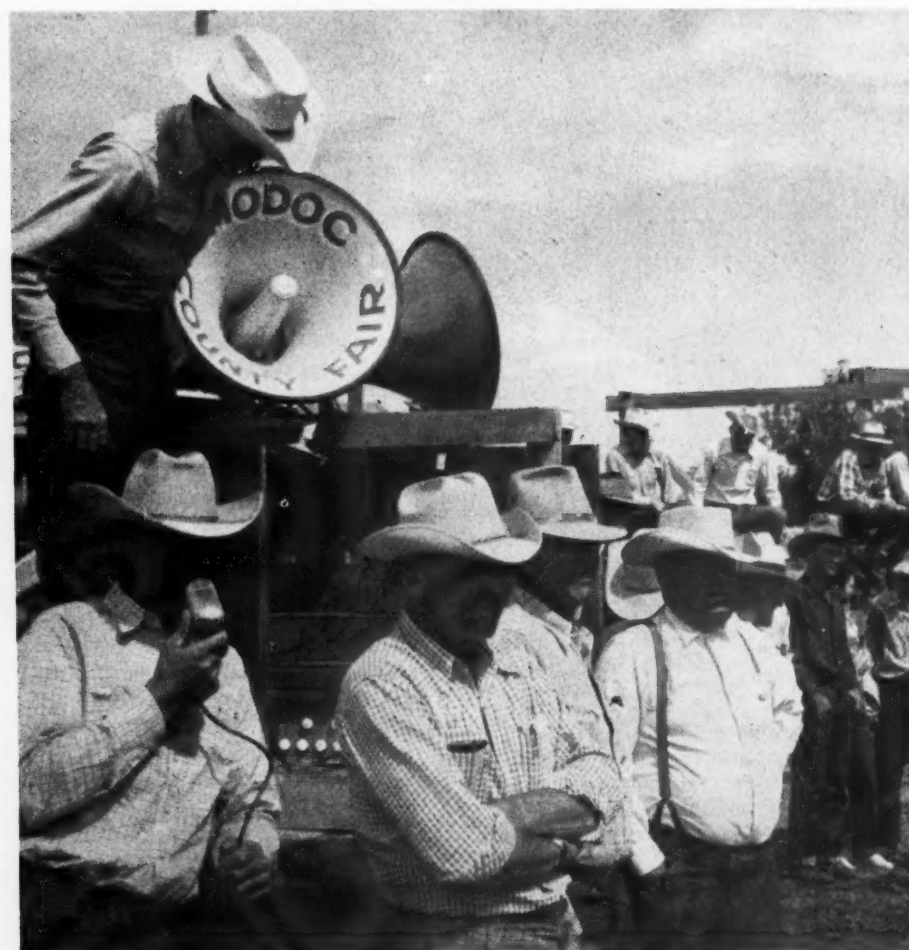
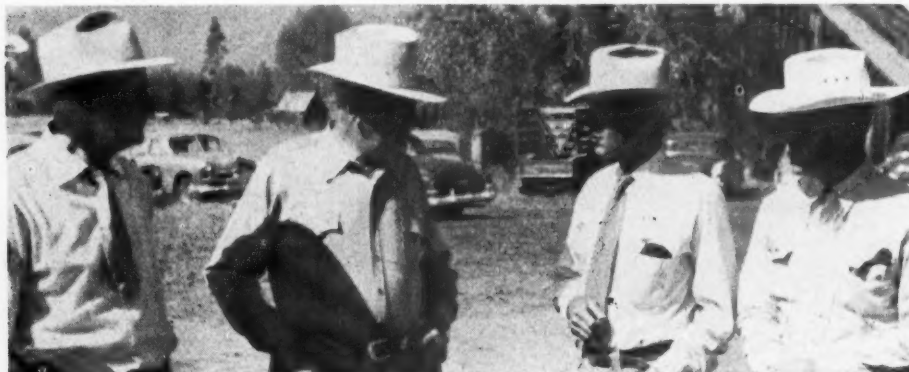
CATTLE COCCIDIOSIS

In late fall and winter months, coccidiosis occurs frequently in young animals. When blood appears in the manure, it is usually an indication of coc-

cidiosis. Young calves may die rather quickly because of rapid loss of blood. Affected older animals often strain a great deal and may pass clots of pure blood. Treatment depends on age and severity of the case, as many animals require rather intensive treatment. Consult a veterinarian upon first appearance of the ailment, counsels Kansas Extension News.

UNTHRIFTY

Animals that are thin and not doing well are costly to the owner. Cause cannot always be determined, but every attempt should be made to find out. The ration should be checked for general nutritive value, possible deficiency of minerals or protein or an imbalance involving the whole ration. Affected animals should be checked for external parasites such as lice, or internal ones like stomach worms, etc. In older animals, teeth deformities may be responsible. Occasionally, unthriftiness is the aftermath of some type of infection, or it may be the result of a chronic disease.



California meeting tour participants last month included, in the top view: (l. to r.) J. Edgar Dick, secretary of the state association; Earl McKenzie of Red Bluff; John Baumgartner, Jr., San Martin, former CCA president, and Bob Crowder of Red Bluff.

Lower shot: On the truck is Norman Nichols of Alturas, secretary of the Modoc County Cattlemen; in front of him in the foreground are John Weber of Alturas, incumbent head of the Modoc organization, at left, and Rube Albaugh, extension animal specialist at the University of California, Davis.

Grazing Hearings Held

Informal hearings held recently by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee on the proposed Administration Grazing Bill, S. 2548, have been termed "fair and beneficial" by the representatives of the conflicting interests taking part in the hearings.

The hearing at Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 11, was attended by F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National; those at Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 15, and Helena, Mont., Sept. 17 were covered by Rad Hall, assistant executive secretary. The Senate committee visited a number of forests and experiment stations in company with forest officials and livestock representatives.

Proponents of the bill were well satisfied with the way the testimony favoring the bill stood up under questioning by the senators as compared with that of the opposition.

Formal hearing on the bill will be held next January in Washington.

Meet With Benson On Cattle Situation

A group of producer, processor and marketing representatives met with Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson in Washington on Sept. 24 to review government actions regarding livestock and to consider the current and prospective cattle situation. Those invited by Secretary Benson included Sam C. Hyatt, president; Jay Taylor, first vice-president; J. Elmer Brock, past president, and F. E. Mollin, executive secretary, of the American National Cattlemen's Association. The following state association presidents were also invited: Jack Roach, Texas; D. C. Schaffer, Nebraska; Ben Hill Griffin, Florida; Leavitt Booth, Colorado, and Clifford P. Hansen, Wyoming.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

it's calves saved that count...

The bawling of a stray calf... the anxious lowing of the mother cow as she searches... these are distress signals to the cattleman. And finally the little fellow is delivered safely to the side of its mother... another calf is saved!

These distress signals are easy to see, but how about those that may be taking place inside the cow's body? Prolonged drouth and lack of green feeds (containing Vitamin A) present a serious problem to ranchers in the next several months. Your brood cows must have Vitamin A to drop husky calves next spring.

Purina Range Breeder Checkers were built to carry the load during times of drouth. They contain extra amounts of all-important Vitamin A... plus all other ingredients needed for proper production and reproduction. See your Purina Dealer soon!



A BARGAIN FOR YOU!



An \$8 value for only 50¢ and a tag from any Purina cattle feed

The Ralston Purina Company offers a portfolio of 4 full-color western paintings by Jackson Grey Storey, famed western artist. Pictures are 9" x 12", an ideal size for framing. Order today! Your portfolio will be sent promptly.

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
1032 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis 2, Mo.

Enclosed find 50¢ and a tag from a Purina Cattle feed bag. Please send me your portfolio of western paintings (S 1726).

Name.....

Address.....

City.....Zone.....State.....

Offer closes Dec. 31, 1953. Good in U. S. A. only.





LADIES' CHOICE



Through a RANCH HOUSE WINDOW

Spring comes at such different times across our ranges. Mostly I write of our brief green time after the winter rains while the rest of you are shut in a white winter world. And by the time the spring flowers are bright across your hills we're quite likely to be starting to worry about the dry feed.

But October . . . ah, October is much the same for ranch wives all over the land! I expect that right now late tomatoes simmer down on the back of your range, as on mine, for the winter's cat-sup and tomato sauce. And your kitchen, too, is redolent of pickling spices and the hot, sweet scent of mincemeat on these first frosty mornings.

And so October seems a particularly

nice time to start this brave new venture—our own CowBelles section, patterned on the former small magazine, the CowBelle Chimes, but to be included each month in the PRODUCER.

We hope that you will like it.

And that reminds me . . . I'd very much like an expression of opinion from many of you as to whether you would prefer to use whatever space is available in the magazine for such factual and informative material . . . or do you like the leisurely "diary of domesticity" flavor of the Ranch House Window and Home on the Range columns? And what about "Meet Your Neighbor?" Want us to keep that one?

These are your pages! I'd like to make them just what you desire.

Four CowBelles and an Idea



The Kansas CowBelle songmakers. (L. to r.) Mrs. Walter Broadie, Mrs. Paul Randall, Mrs. Lowell Randall, Mrs. Robert Randall, accompanist.

How can three southwestern Kansas ranchwomen combine full careers as mothers and homemakers with civic and church service AND with a new and growing "career" as singers?

"It takes a lot of cooperation from children, husbands, friends and neighbors," the women chorus.

That simplified answer is the key to the story of the CowBelle Trio of Ashland, Kan., which, though only little more than a year old, has already been heard by hundreds of thousands of persons in public performances over the radio and on television.

Beginning with an appearance at the Kansas Livestock Association's convention in 1952, the trio has given nearly 100 performances, most in their home county, of course, but several which have taken them to the bright lights and glamor of radio, television and folksong festivals in other states.

A highlight has been a "repeat invitation" to appear as featured performers at the Fall Festival of the Ozarks.

Another appearance which launched them further to fame was in Kansas City last January at the time of the American National's annual convention.

At Home on the Range

Here is a recipe that is strictly for fun—a gay meal-on-a-plate to please the children or the grandchildren, or a conversation piece some day when you have a few special women friends in for lunch. Or, you can add lots of big, hot ranch biscuits, homemade strawberry jam, and perhaps a plate of still-warm cookies from your oven and have a Sunday night supper that will please the menfolks and is guaranteed to "break the ice" at even the stiffest mixed-crowd buffet. Funny fat Raggedy Anns with their carrot-y hair are good for a grin from anyone . . . and good to eat as well.

RAGGEDY ANN

- 1 lb. ground meat
- 1 large onion
- ½ clove mashed garlic (or use garlic salt)

Cook in 1 tbsp. fat until meat is lightly browned. Add to:

- 1 large package of egg noodles, boiled in salted water until done.

Then add:

- 1 can whole kernel corn
- 2 small cans (or about 1 cup of homemade) tomato sauce
- Seasonings to taste.

Cook gently while preparing the Raggedy Anns as follows:

On large plates, put a small lettuce leaf far over on one side of the plate. Take a half pear (canned) and turn the rounded side up and tuck it into the lettuce leaf (which is the hat). Color the sides of the pear with red coloring to represent red cheeks, stick in two whole cloves for nostrils, raisins for eyes, and a bit of cherry or radish for the mouth. Arrange grated carrot around the head for red hair, and add two big blobs of mayonnaise for ears. Then when ready to serve pile a heap of the cooked noodles and meat on the plate for the body and put two slices of dill pickle for arms and two sticks of celery for legs. Use olives, green or ripe as you prefer, for hands and feet.

Now, as you can see, this plate is really a meal in itself. The amounts given will serve six or seven generously . . . and six or seven Raggedy Anns ranged round the dining table on your best big dinner plates or chop plates are fun to look at, fun to eat—and best of all, you couldn't find a cheaper meal to serve.

I hope you'll try them some time. And so . . . good eating . . . and good evening to you all.—D.L.McD.

Fire Prevention Week is just ended, but the need for watchfulness against fire goes on from day to day, through every season of the year. Everyone should do his part to prevent this danger to human life and costly property.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

American National CowBelle Chimes

VOL. 1, No. 1 OCTOBER, 1953

Editor.....Mrs. Dorothy McDonald,
Rt. 1, Box 307, Alpine, Calif.
President.....Mrs. Ralph Cowan
McNeal, Ariz.
Secretary-Treasurer.....Mrs. Phil Nowlin,
Box 1078, Douglas, Ariz.
Vice Presidents.....Mrs. John Guthrie,
Porterville, Calif.; Mrs. P. E. Williams,
Davenport, Fla.; Mrs. Joe Lee,
Mitchell, Nebr.

All state CowBelle presidents will please send to Mrs. Dorothy McDonald, Rt. 1, Box 307, Alpine, Calif., the state cattle magazine which would have news of CowBelle activities. All news items about CowBelle organizations or members will be sent direct to Mrs. McDonald, also.

Mrs. Cowan wishes to thank all who attended the General Council meeting in Denver.

CowBelles should get in their reservations for the convention at Colorado Springs at once. The list of places and prices was in last month's PRODUCER.

All CowBelles who have not paid their National CowBelle dues should do so before the end of the year—Dec. 31, 1953—as they will be in arrears at that time.

Your state president will have copies of the pamphlet "Between You and Me," an address given by Mrs. O. W. Lynam before the Business and Professional Women's Clubs in Kansas City, Mo. and published by Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Williams for the CowBelles. Ask for copies!

The Chimes page in the PRODUCER is your CowBelle page and unless all CowBelles are interested and see that the news comes in, it will come out a blank some months!

Herewith is a handy listing of presidents and secretaries of the state of CowBelle groups:

Arizona
Mrs. Norman Fain, Dewey Route,
Prescott
Mrs. Nel Cooper, Waggoner
Alabama
Mrs. Mark Mapes, Elkmont
Mrs. Clark Rudder, Rt. 4, Dothan
California
Mrs. Jake Schneider, Sloughhouse
Mrs. Stanley Van Vleck, Sloughhouse
Colorado
Mrs. Tom Field, Gunnison
Mrs. Leavitt Booth, Arvada
Kansas
Mrs. Floyd Casement, Sedan
Mrs. George Andrews, Kanapolis
Idaho
Mrs. Russell Larsen, Kimberley
Mrs. Roy Mink, Gooding

October, 1953

Minutes of the General Council Meeting at Denver, Aug. 14, 1953

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Ralph Cowan, president, at 9:40 a.m. She read a letter from Mrs. Norman Fain, president of the Arizona CowBelles, relative to using our local and state fairs for a display for the promotion of beef.

A letter from Mrs. P. E. Williams of Davenport, Fla., was also read, regarding the speech made by Mrs. O. W. Lynam of Kansas before the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, as representative of the American National CowBelles. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had copies of the speech printed and they will be available to the CowBelles shortly.

State affiliation with the American National CowBelles was explained by Mrs. Lynam. Each state president is to be a member of the General Council.

There was discussion about the Chimes, as a separate paper or as coverage by the PRODUCER, and it was moved by Mrs. Bledsoe of Colorado and seconded by Mrs. Fields of Colorado that we send our Chimes material to the PRODUCER for publication as a part of the magazine, and to discontinue publication separately as of the last issue.

Reports from the states and locals were as follows:

California— Mrs. Jake Schneider advocated a national beef week with recipes to promote the sale of the less expensive cuts of meat and the using of posters and newspaper cuts to illustrate.

Mrs. Hyatt of Wyoming reported on the various meetings she had attended around the country. She told of the organization of the Oregon CowBelles with 115 members joining at the first meeting.

Mrs. John H. Hanson of North Dakota discussed meat campaign on the radio; American National memberships solicited. State has a magazine with two pages for the ladies. Three meetings a year to become acquainted. Radio broadcasts on club activities. Historian keeps scrap book of the organization. President serves two years.

Mrs. Robert O'Neil of Wyoming: Donates to local organization. American National and cancer fund. Gives nurse scholarship; Sponsors 4-H awards to girls who show calves. Stories of interesting ladies in the state.

Mrs. Russell Larsen of Idaho: Scholarship to the U. of I. to boy or girl in

animal husbandry; Take the beef tour with the men to create interest. Started a cook book but financial strain has stopped project for a time. Need to build membership.

Mrs. Daily Ashley of San Luis Valley, Colorado: Her group is very new but they have the ambition to buckle down and work.

Mrs. Carl Bledsoe of Colorado: Helped with a membership drive for the men. Donated to polio fund. Have four regional meetings with 33 locals represented. Had a beef essay contest.

Mrs. C. L. Evans of Colorado: Their project is have each member write a history of her ranch. Float in the County Fair. Donated to the men's organization.

Mrs. Russell Rose of Pueblo, Colorado: Have given teas with outside guests and presented beef promotion and demonstration. Had a recipe contest. Newspaper items about CowBelle activities.

Mrs. Pearl Robins of Utah: This group hired a home demonstration agent to talk on beef.

Mrs. Leavitt Booth of Arvada, Colorado: Had visited practically every local in the state. Had two meat demonstration teas. Had panel demonstration with audience trying to name the cuts of meat. Cook book for local members—not for sale. Annual picnic with the men; also four meetings a year with men.

Mrs. W. T. Wardlow, President of the Western Slope Council, Colorado: There are 15 units affiliated with the Council. The organization is a year-and-a-half old and meets four times a year. Fees are \$2 per year and each unit has two votes, but all CowBelles are welcome to enter in the discussions and the average attendance is 75. Help with the problems of the men. Dedicated to Public Relations through:

1. Radio
2. Hunting and its problems.
3. Newspaper publicity in 17 to 20 papers.
4. Meat demonstrations helped by Safe-way.
5. Meat demonstration in cooking by home demonstration agent.
6. Picnics.
7. Legislation committee to find out what legislation is pending, and to study and report on it and make recommendations.
8. Membership drives for the men.
9. Essay Contests with awards in June

A HANDY REFERENCE LIST

Louisiana
Miss Catherine Robertson, Erwinville
Mrs. Dave Perkins, Hamburg
Montana
Mrs. Jack Hershey, Jackson
Mrs. I. W. Vinsel, Dillon
Nebraska
Mrs. Waldo Hawthorne, Arthur
Mrs. John Streiff, Flats
North Dakota
Mrs. Earl Morrell, Dunn Center
Mrs. Louis Signalness, Watford City
Oregon
Miss Paul May Hayes, Burns
Mrs. Paul Steward, Fields
South Dakota
Mrs. Bud Thomas, Interior
Mrs. Pete White, Oelrichs
Utah
Mrs. J. Errol Hicken, Heber
Mrs. Elmer Swenson, Spanish Fork

Washington
Mrs. Floyd Bloomfield, Rt. 2, Pullman
Mrs. Lloyd Story, Rt. 2, Pullman
Wyoming
Mrs. Robert O'Neil, Big Piney
Mrs. Edwin Johnson, LaGrange
American National CowBelle Members by States:

Arizona	196	New Mexico	35
California	96	North Dakota	49
Colorado	95	Oklahoma*	19
Florida**	9	Oregon	29
Idaho	71	South Dakota	50
Kansas	190	Texas*	11
Louisiana	17	Utah	39
Missouri	36	Washington	34
Montana	21	Wyoming	94
Nebraska	97	Miscellaneous*	10
Nevada*	15		

(*These states do not have state organizations.)

(**All members paid for 1953.)

for the 7th and 8th grades on "Colorado Beef in the Beginning" as the subject. They plan to make this an annual event.

10. Motion pictures. Committee to get educational films. Paid \$185 toward "Land of Our Fathers."

Mrs. Tom Field, President of the Colorado CowBelles, Gunnison: County fair booths with "Sell Beef" as subject, also state fair booth with same motif. Parades with outstanding CowBelle floats, with beef as the theme. Gunnison County float featured "We can eat our way out" with 13 ladies on horseback, with a slogan, followed by a hayrack decorated with green and gold, holding a live steer blocked off into the various cuts of meat, with adhesive tape. Youngsters played the part of the butchers. Canon City is a new unit with 102 members.

Mrs. Terry Robinson of Colorado: Public demonstrations meat panels were held with men on the panel. All-around trophy for 4-H girl. Have had floats for two years and won prize this year. All members belong to the Colorado CowBelles.

Mrs. Joe Lee of Nebraska: Voted to have a committee to plan a project for each group. Keep a scrapbook of all activities. Have a page in their cattlemen's magazine. Have a membership contest. Don't think clubs should have too much money.

Mrs. Ralph Cowan of Arizona: Reported on what the Bisbee-Douglas CowBelles were doing. The Arizona CowBelles to finance a film on meat and meat cutting to the amount of \$500.

The afternoon session was taken up with voting on various subjects.

Mrs. Lynam gave a most interesting report of her trip to the National Live Stock and Meat Board meeting, as the representative of the American National CowBelles.

Mrs. Cowan introduced **Mrs. Rad Hall**, who had been so interested and helpful in getting the material assembled for the Chimes.

There were members from nine states at the General Council meeting, from North Dakota, Colorado, Kansas, Idaho, Wyoming, Nebraska, Utah, California and Arizona.

Committees for the convention were appointed as follows: Hostesses: Colorado CowBelles, with the following heading the committee: **Mrs. Carl Bledsoe**, **Mrs. Tom Field**, **Mrs. F. Fehling**, **Mrs. J. T. Wadlow**, **Mrs. Hugh Bennett**. Nomination Committee: **Mrs. Fred Dressler**, Nevada, chairman, **Mrs. John Sutton**, South Dakota; **Mrs. Fred Boice**, Wyoming; **Mrs. Floyd Bloomfield**, Washington; **Mrs. Geo. McGinley**, Nebraska.

Other committees are to be announced. The ladies were guests of the members of the Council of the American National for a most delightful luncheon. Pictures were taken of the various groups for the local papers.

CowBelles: Please send in your news items to **Mrs. McDonald** and make our page in the PRODUCER the most outstanding and interesting ever!

Pictures will be of interest, too.

ATTENTION, JUNIORS!

American National Junior members are urged by Secretary **Marilyn Milburn** of Great Falls, Mont., to avail themselves of space in the PRODUCER if they have matters of interest to report.

Association Notes

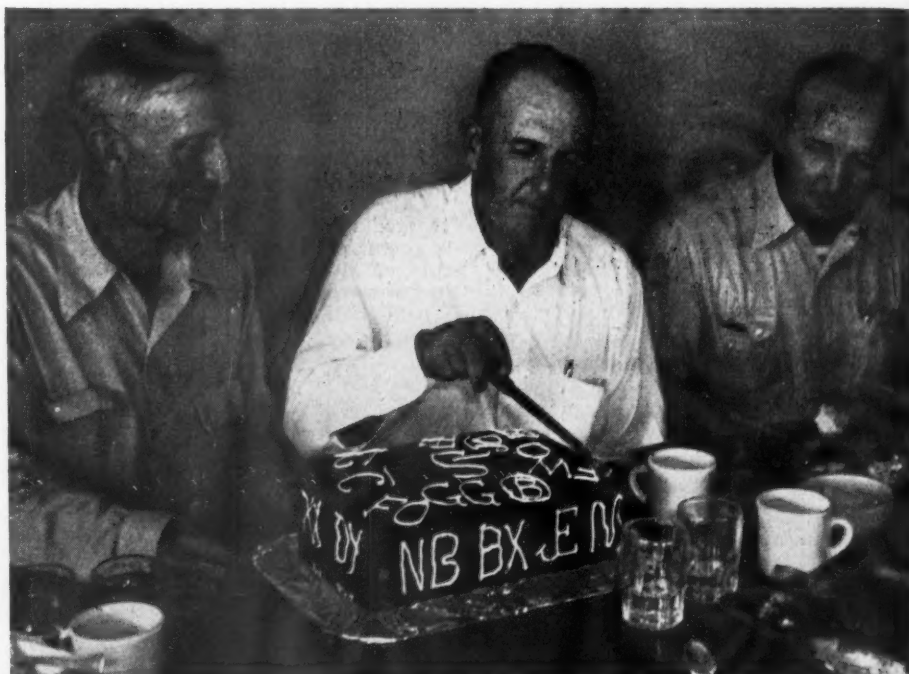
The fall tour of northern California county cattlemen's meetings got under way on Sept. 4 with the following men as regular speakers on the tour: **Jake Schneider**, president; **Ed Dick**, secretary, **Bob Anderson**, assistant secretary of the California Cattlemen's Association, and **Rad Hall**, assistant executive secretary of the American National. On the 4th, Butte County cattlemen met at **Pentz Hall**, **Pentz**, with President **Van McConnell** presiding.

A new organization was formed by stockmen of Glenn and Colusa counties on Sept. 5, at a meeting near Orland, Calif. Their elected officers will be **Clair Spurlock**, president; **Bob Howard**, vice-

president; **Milton Miller**, secretary, and **Leon Paul**, treasurer.

The largest meeting of the tour drew about 600 interested people from Tehama, Plumas, Sierra and Lassen counties to the **Charles Stover Ranch**, **Chester**, on Sept. 6, where **Darrel Conard**, the president of the Tehama organization, served as chairman. A cattle judging demonstration was conducted by **Rube Albaugh** and **Harvey McDougal**. The principal speaker, Congressman **Clair Engle** of California, enumerated the present needs of the cattle industry as follows: (1) need to eliminate surplus; (2) need for emergency credit; (3) need for systematized and uniform marketing.

The Siskiyou County part of the tour started at **Gazelle** and ended with a picnic at the **Hoy Hereford Ranch**, **Weed**. New officers elected were **Neil Geiger**, president, replacing **Leonard Shelley**,



California tour-stop pictures. At top: This "brand cake" was a table feature at **McArthur**. Around it are (l. to r.) **F. M. Callison** of **Fall River Mills**, director of the California association; **Jake Schneider** of **Sloughhouse**, CCA president, sitting behind his own brand in the center of the cake, and **Bob Anderson** of **San Francisco**, assistant CCA secretary.

Bottom: Another "feedin'" picture, this one made during the meeting stop at **Dorris**. (L. to r.) **Royal Taylor**, secretary of the **Butte Valley** association which met there; **Lou Parsons**, the group's president, and **Joe Allen**, former president.

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and Sedge Nelson, farm advisor, as secretary.

There was considerable discussion of hide and brand problems by the Butte Valley Cattlemen on Sept. 9 at Dorris, where Boler Rucker, district supervisor of hides and brands, was a speaker. A new law passed by the last legislature makes it mandatory to record the brands used on horses. Lou Parsons is president of this group.

The subject of hides and brands again came up in McArthur on Sept. 10, when Logan Morton, chief of the brand and hide department of California, spoke to the Fall River Valley cattlemen. F. M. Callison, president of the group, resigned as CCA director and will be succeeded by Albert Albaugh. Ed Albaugh introduced and got the approval of this group for a resolution requesting an amendment to the hide and brand law to provide for movement of cattle with ownership certificate only, if not being sold, for from 30 to 50 miles across county lines.

"Welcome Sportsmen to Modoc County" signs are being placed in stores and other places in the county by the cattlemen of Modoc County. This organization met Sept. 11, at Fort Bidwell, with John Weber, president, in charge.

Discussion of the emergency feeding program in the drouth area in southern Nevada claimed the attention of stockmen at Minden, Nev., Sept. 13. Fred Dressler acted as chairman of the meeting.

Newly named to the post of secretary of the Utah Cattle and Horse Growers Association is Edward S. Crawford. Mr. Crawford is a native of Utah, and a graduate in animal husbandry of the state agriculture college. He is veteran of World War II and of Korea.



Members of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, during their quarterly meeting early in September, urged that the federal drouth relief program be continued for at least nine months, and that the Department of Agriculture should increase its beef promotion activities. Other resolutions endorsed a bill calling for soil conservation work on federal lands; asked the government to increase beef buying, and expressed opposition to a proposed amendment to the Taylor Grazing Act. The delegates also selected Deming for their next quarterly session, in December.

Directors of the South Dakota Stock Growers Association, in a quarterly meeting at Dupree, Sept. 5, adopted a resolution commending Agriculture Secretary Benson for his "sincere efforts and accomplishments thus far in the reduction of cattle numbers through the purchase of canned beef; but feel that

there is an urgent need for the expanding of such program to save the cattle industry and therefore request the immediate inauguration of an intensified program of buying canned beef in sufficient quantities to encourage the liberal marketing of the stock, to the extent that the number of such stock will be materially reduced." The stockmen asked further that the program include the canning of several million cows and heifers to be used exclusively for the feeding of hungry friendly peoples.

An executive committee meeting of the Louisiana Cattlemen's Association took place at Alexandria on Sept. 16. Dates of the group's coming convention in that city were approved: Feb. 18-19.

When the board of directors of the Florida State Cattlemen's Association met recently at Kissimmee, they went on record as wanting the government to buy as much beef as possible but not wanting price supports as such. The Floridians had made a similar statement at their convention during the summer. A motion was also approved at the meeting last month to appoint a committee for working out a self-help beef merchandising program.

The New Hampshire Poultry Growers Association has urged the Congress to initiate action immediately for repeal of mandatory 90-per-cent-of-parity farm price supports provided in the amendment to the Hope-Aiken Act of 1948,

"realizing that (such support programs) would stimulate supplies of supported items beyond consumption."

An executive committee session of the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association has adopted a resolution urging that the President of the United States take immediate steps in instructing the secretary of agriculture to carry out the policy of government purchase of processed and frozen beef on a non-competitive market basis, as advocated by the cattle industry.

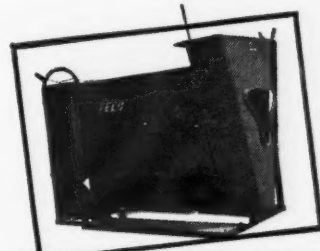
A charge that the government beef purchase program is a failure has come from the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association, which has asked President Eisenhower to issue instructions that the USDA buy beef on a non-competitive basis, instead of getting it as cheaply as possible and "running the market down," in the words of the association's secretary, W. E. Van Vacter.

The annual calf sale of the Yavapai Cattle Growers will be held at the Hays Ranch in Peeples Valley, 35 miles south of Prescott, Ariz., Sept. 26.

Four hundred Colorado Cattlemen at the southwest regional quarterly meeting in Canon City last month favored a mill levy for beef promotion; asked a loan program change to permit refinancing; urged a long-term livestock loan plan by private industry or through government channels; voted down price supports and controls.



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COW PALACE!



THOMPSON & GILL, INC.
Madera, California

Please send me complete details
on the New TECO Calf Chute.

Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

Now you can brand, castrate, vaccinate, dehorn calves easier and faster than ever!

- 1 New swinging rear gate works faster . . . saves effort!
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- 5 New compact design is easier to handle and transport!

It all adds up to more speed, ease and efficiency in calf handling. All the other good features of the famed TECO Calf Chute have been retained. The calf is held securely with safe anchoring of head, side and hind legs. Heavy, welded metal construction. Famous TECO rugged dependability . . . built to last and to do a better, faster job. Write for full details today.

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PRODUCER

SALES

OCT. 17 MONT.	1st Annual Bull Sale—12 o'clock Noon—Oct. 17 At the ranch, 9 miles southwest of Hobson, Mont. 45 Hereford Bulls Write for catalog: E. H. Bodley, Hobson, Mont. Herd bull prospects and top range bulls well grown out.
OCT. 20 S. DAK.	Upper Midwest Polled Hereford Assn. Show and Sale (Show 9 a.m.; Sale 1 p.m.) Huron, S. Dak., State Fairgrounds 40 BULLS—30 FEMALES For catalog, write G. J. Kunau, Sec., Upper Midwest Polled Hereford Assn., Red Wing, Minn. Our slogan: "For Polled Hereford's Best, Come to Upper Midwest."
OCT. 26 WYO.	Big Horn Basin Hereford Breeders Assn. OFFER 76 BULLS ON OCT. 26, 12 O'CLOCK NOON Sale at Varney Motor Co., Worland, Wyo. Write for catalog to J. M. Nicholls, Sec., at Cody, Wyo., or Jack Lowry, Sales Mgr., Worland, Wyo.
Illinois Nov. 9	MATHERS BROS. SALE Leveldale Farms, Mason City, Ill. SHORTHORNS - 16 BULLS - 45 FEMALES Hal Longley, Sale Mgr., 16 So. Locust St., Aurora, Ill.
SELLING PRIVATELY 250 Angus Steer Calves 400 Foundation Cows and Heifers N BAR RANCH GRASS RANGE, MONT.	

OGDEN SHOW SLATED

The Ogden Livestock Show, to be held Nov. 13-18, will mark its new role as a Hereford "Register of Merit" exhibit with a special program Nov. 16, to be followed by the annual Hereford female sale. Speakers will include Utah's governor, J. Bracken Lee, and Arthur W. Thompson of Lincoln, Nebr., one of the nation's leading authorities on purebred cattle. During this year's six-day show, the customary contests in purebred, fat, feeder cattle, fat and breeding sheep, fat hogs, Quarter Horses and a full junior department will be held. The regular Hereford bull auction comes Nov. 17; Angus cattle, Nov. 15.

DENVER TO HAVE ANGUS SALE

The National Western Angus Sale is set for Jan. 19-20 at Denver. For the first time, a separate offering of registered females is to be included. All sale cattle will be shown and judged on the 17th. The event is sponsored by the

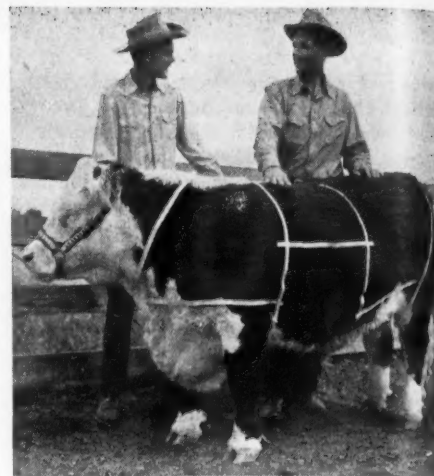
American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association under management of the Western Aberdeen-Angus Association. Information can be obtained from Sale Manager Willard Lutes, Merino, Colo.

STATE FAIR ANGUS AWARDS

Winners of the top Aberdeen-Angus prize at their respective state fairs in the past month were: the Waugaman Ranch, Watsonville, Calif.; Harold and Oda Rankin, Hermiston, Ore., and Westdale Farms, Harrington, Wash. Each showed a grand champion Angus bull. Top female awards went to Hacienda de Los Reyes, Selma, Calif., for junior champion and grand champion; Dale West, Merrill, Ore., all top female prizes and junior and grand champion; Meadowmere Farm, Deer Park, Wash., senior and grand champion.

KANSAS FAIR WINNERS

Grand champion steer of the Kansas State Fair was a 1,000-pound junior



This blue-ribbon, 4-H steer became an actor recently when it posed for its "portrait of destiny" during the filming of the American National's new television movie. Leavitt Booth, Colorado Cattlemen's Association president and central figure of the movie, demonstrated to the TV audience "where the T-bones come from." He used tape, rather than to mar the grooming of the steer which has since won county and state honors. With Leavitt is 4-H member Frank Peterson of Lakewood, Colo., the steer's proud owner.

yearling Hereford shown by Elaine Olson of Council Grove, Kan. In the female division, Foster Farms of Rexford, Kan., showed a senior yearling to the top spot. The reserve champion was shown by John M. Lewis & Sons of Larned, Kan., who also won champion bull honors. CK Ranch of Brookville, Kan., was prominent in the list of winners also.

SAN ANTONIO PLANS SHOW

Premiums being offered for the 1954 San Antonio Stock Show have reached a record total of more than \$86,000, the highest ever offered at this show. For the first time there will be an exhibition of Santa Gertrudis cattle in competition for \$2,000 in premiums.

Premiums for open class fat steer calves have been increased to \$3,510. Hereford breeding cattle premiums have been doubled to \$8,000 in prize money, while Polled Hereford exhibitors will vie for \$1,500. Premiums for Aberdeen-Angus breeding cattle have also doubled to \$5,400. Another 100 per cent increase is being offered to exhibitors of Shorthorn breeding cattle, who will compete for \$3,000. In the dual Brahman show \$6,000 is being offered in premiums, equally divided between exhibitors of the American Brahman Breeders Association and Pan American Zebu Association cattle. A total of \$2,520 will be offered exhibitors of Brangus cattle.

ANGUSMAN NAMED IN TEXAS

Arnold Wilkins, Henderson, was elected president of the Northeast Texas Aberdeen-Angus Association at the annual meeting held during the East Texas Fair at Tyler, Sept. 15. Dr. R. M. Ellis, Jr., of Royce City will serve as vice-president and A. C. Hughes of Commerce as secretary.

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October

WYO. HOLDS HEREFORD TOUR

A successful Wyoming Hereford and Grass Production Tour wound up at the ranch owned and operated by Oda Mason and Jack Dinwiddie, Sept. 19, after traveling for three days through the Saratoga and Encampment Valley, across the Snowy Range and into Centennial Valley. The tour of more than 400 persons from 14 states made nearly a dozen ranch stops, viewing outstanding cattle and pastures and taking part in the ranch-stop festivities. One of the unusual events was the viewing of spayed heifers on the Big Creek Ranch, a commercial outfit. Moving pictures of the spaying work were also shown. This annual trip is sponsored by the Wyoming Hereford Association and the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Wyoming.

JOHNSTON SALE SETS RECORD

Records were broken in Folsom, N. M., Sept. 19, at the dispersion sale of Johnston's Squarebuilt Herefords. A. H. Karpe of Bakersfield, Calif., became the owner of the register of merit sire Publican Domino 173rd for a price of \$23,100. After the sale, Ed Simonis, of Chino, Calif., bought a half-interest in the sire from Mr. Karpe. W. J. Largent & Son, joint owners with Johnston of U Royal Mixer 5th, purchased Johnston's half interest for \$10,200.

The New Mexico dispersion average figure record was also broken. Thirty-six bulls averaged \$2,172, 151 females, \$747, and 187 lots, \$1,021.

SHORTHORNS TO JAPAN

The Cameron Arcadian Farms at Sacramento, Calif., recently sold a Shorthorn bull for shipment to Japan. Last year, bulls of this breed were also bought in the Northwest for export to Japan. The animals are being used to grade up native cow herds.

BEEF CATTLE TO TEXAS FAIR

Many beef cattle entries will be on hand this year for the Pan-American Livestock Exposition of the 1953 Texas State Fair, Oct. 10-25. Numbers of the five beef breeds to be featured in the show this year will be increased by 75 per cent over 1952, with breeders in 14 states entered. The breeds to be exhibited are Hereford, Angus, Shorthorn, Brahman and Santa Gertrudis.

NATIONAL ANGUS SALE HELD

The National Angus sale held at Columbus, O., during the first week of September brought a total of \$29,000 on 47 lots for an average of \$617, with 37 females making \$650 and 10 bulls \$495. Sale price of the top bull was \$1,100, while \$2,500 bought the top-of-the-sale female.

STEEPLE X SALE FIGURES

A total of \$117,767 was realized on 527 lots for a \$224 average at the conclusion of the Steeple X Ranch Hereford dispersion in Belton, Mo. The top bull sold at \$4,400 and the top female at \$768.

October, 1953

BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots

Herbert Chandler

Baker, Oregon

MESSERSMITH'S HEREFORDS

Our 65 yearlings ready to breed, 19 bred two's and older cows and a top herd header are now for sale. Helper prices reduced 12½%. 10% more on lots of 20. Our big bunch of bulls begin selling Oct. 10 as usual. Write for our annual letter, phone or see

F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS - 623 Emerson, Alliance, Nebr.

200 POLLED OR HORNED HEREFORD BULLS

Our bulls have sired top selling feeder cattle
for many commercial cattlemen

RUGGED BULLS

REASONABLE PRICES

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FIRST EXHIBIT SCHEDULED FOR SANTA GERTRUDIS BREED

Announcement was made last month that representatives of America's first new breed of beef cattle, the Santa Gertrudis from the King Ranch in south Texas, will be shown for the first time at San Francisco's Grand National Livestock Exposition. The breed is named for the original Santa Gertrudis Spanish land grant which is now the headquarters division of the King Ranch. The animals are red or cherry red in color, and very large. They were de-

veloped by a hundred years of experimentation on the ranch. They are the result of a cross between Indian Brahmas and British Shorthorns.

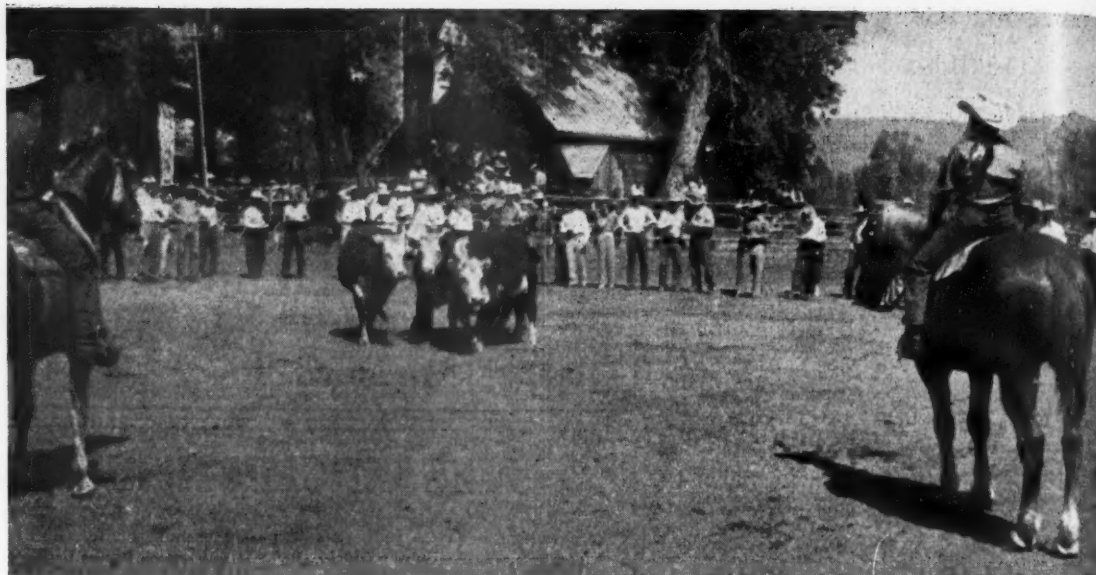
HEREFORDS SET FOR P-I

Thirty-two Hereford herd bull prospects and 32 select Hereford females from seven western states have been consigned to the Pacific International Sale to be held at Portland, Ore., Oct. 23, as a featured event of the exposition which will take place Oct. 20-24. The event is operating for the first time as a register of merit show.



These calves represent a small fractional part of the registrations recorded by purebred Hereford men in the fiscal year 1953, ended Aug. 31. The American Hereford Association registered 560,794 animals during the past year—the largest number ever recorded in the history of the breed. The figure is more than five times the total registered in 1934 and about twice the number recorded during the fiscal period 10 years ago, the association reports. (Photo by American Hereford Assn.)

Cattle judging contest at Chester, Calif., in the course of the California tour of meetings, finds men and animals before the camera on the Harry Stover ranch.



CHAROLLAISE RAISERS MEET

The board of directors of the International Charollaise Cattle Raisers Association met recently in Houston, Tex., for a discussion of inspection, appraisal and registration of cattle and to take up general membership matters. Members of the association were urged to prepare necessary information for filing of applications on animals they wish to register.

President of the group, which at a previous meeting had adopted a constitution and by-laws, is C. M. Frost of Houston. Vice-president is I. G. Yates of Alpine, Tex., and secretary-treasurer is Miss Billie Yates of Vineyard, Tex.

NEW FAIR BUILDING IN N. M.

A contract has been signed at Albuquerque for preparing plans to erect an \$800,000 coliseum and stock show pavilion at the New Mexico State Fair. The first plans are expected to be ready within a few weeks, and construction will be completed in time for the 1954 fair.

COLORADO STATE FAIR HELD

Two well finished Hereford steers shown by 4-H club members made a clean sweep of the grand and reserve championships at the Colorado State Fair in Pueblo, Colo., early last month, as more than 100 head of the breed in

the various classifications competed before a large crowd.

NATL. POLLED HEREFORD SHOW SLATED FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Walter Olson, manager of Hillcrest Farms at Chester, W. Va., has been named judge for the 1593 National Polled Hereford Show and Sale, Nov. 2-4, at San Francisco. Approximately 300 head from all over the country will compete in 30 classes for \$10,000 in premiums. A selected offering of around 100 animals will be consigned to the sale the following day. The event is a feature attraction of the 1953 Grand National Livestock Exposition, Oct. 31-Nov. 8.

FORT WORTH SHOW PLANNED

The 1954 Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, to be held Jan. 29-Feb. 7 at Fort Worth, Tex., will offer premiums totaling \$173,235—highest in the show's history. Awards on Polled Herefords will be \$5,000, \$2,000 over last year; for Herefords, \$13,800; Shorthorns, \$6,000; Aberdeen-Angus, \$10,000, and Brahms, \$2,000.

COW PALACE SPRUCED UP

The Cow Palace, San Francisco's site of the Grand National Livestock Exposition, Oct. 30-Nov. 8, has been redecorated and its arena extensively remodeled for the 1953 show. The work al-

ready done is part of a four-or-five-year program which is expected to bring the \$8,000,000 plant up to an acceptable standard of repair.

PRESIDENT TO ADDRESS FFA, HEREFORD MEN AT K.C.

The summer White House at Denver announced that President Eisenhower accepted an invitation to dedicate the new headquarters of the American Hereford Association in Kansas City on Oct. 16. The ceremony has been scheduled for the opening night of the American Royal Livestock Show, and the night following the President's address before the 25th annual convention of the Future Farmers of America. The Chief Executive will be introduced at the program by Herbert Chandler of Baker, Ore., president of the Hereford association. Cattlemen over the nation are invited to attend.

RINGSIDE JUDGES GET CHANCE

At the second annual field day held by the Arkansas Brahman Breeders Association at Carlisle some weeks ago, the program called for a spectator judging contest—a rather common practice wherever breeders gather. However, in this case the animals were paraded in a show ring to give the watchers a chance to see each head of stock on the move as well as from the front, rear and side views. Afterwards, the official judge for the occasion gave his reason for placings.

ANGUS IS RED RIVER CHAMP

The grand champion steer over all breeds at the recent Red River Valley State Fair in Fargo, N. D., was an Aberdeen-Angus bred and shown by Hyland Angus Farm at Highmore, S. D., operated by the Jennings Brothers who also showed the reserve champion steer at the steer show.

ANGUS HONORED IN S. D.

Winners at the Sioux Empire Fair in Sioux Falls, S. D., recently included the

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MONEY-MAKING BEAR CLAWS — MAKE 'EM YOUR FIRST CHOICE AND YOU'LL COME BACK FOR MORE

BEAR CLAW

MRS. J. C. MORRILL, Owner
R. E. LEONE, Manager
DAYTON, WYOMING



REGISTERED
HEREFORDS
ARABIAN HORSES

RANCH

following Angus breeders: George G. Clark, Worthing, S. D., grand champion and senior champion Aberdeen-Angus bull and reserve grand champion and junior champion female; Mortvedt Farms, Dell Rapids, grand champion and senior champion female, junior champion bull and reserve junior champion bull; Eikmeier Bros., Pipestone, Minn.; Bon View Farms, Canova, S. D.

NEW REGISTRATION MARK SET FOR POLLED SHORTHORNS

A total of 78,152 certificates issued in the past 12-month period by the American Polled Hereford Association set new records, with an increase of 6,572 over the previous year's mark. Percentagewise, the figure for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31 shows a gain of 9 per cent. Total registration of the breed now stands at more than 630,000, with about half the number signed in during the past five years.

NEW NEBR. HEREFORD GROUP

The newly formed Grassland Livestock Association will hold an open Hereford show at North Platte, Nebr., Oct. 11-13. Exhibitors from all sections of the country are invited to participate, and to compete for \$2,750 in premium moneys and 11 gold and silver trophies. Harold Fulscher of Littleton, Colo., will be the judge for the show. The new association was formed by Hereford breeders in western Nebraska and neighboring states. Officers are Orvil Kuhlmann, president; Roy Keenan, vice-president; Lester Langford, treasurer, and Guy N. Baker, secretary.

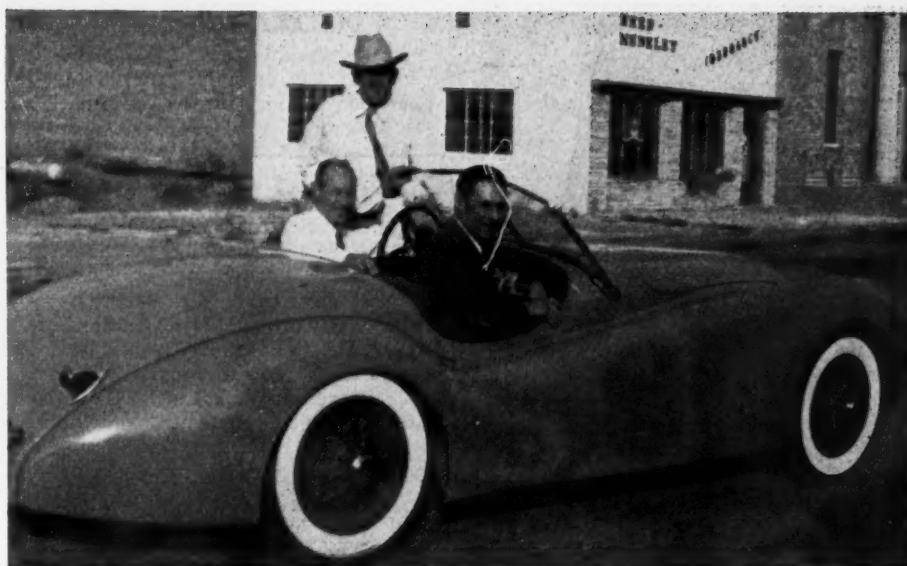
WYOMING FAIR ANGUS WINNERS

The Wyoming State Fair livestock show, held at Douglas Sept. 4, bestowed a good number of its honors on John M. Sheets, Aberdeen-Angus breeder of Maquoketa, Ia., whose purebred animals took both the bull and female grand championships, reserve junior bull and junior female and reserve junior female championships. Other top honors went to Wyoming Angus men, with Waldo E. Forbes of Sheridan showing the reserve grand champion and junior champion bull, and Rafter 33 Cattle Company of Big Horn exhibiting the reserve senior champion bull and the reserve grand champion and reserve senior champion female. About 150 persons witnessed the Angus show.

GOVT. BEEF BUYING

Purchases of beef products by the USDA for the week of Sept. 21 amounted to 10,827,275 pounds. This brings total purchases of meat products this year to 110,912,430 pounds. Purchases this week with Section 32 funds consisted of 9,184,275 pounds of canned beef and 1,643,000 pounds of hamburger. The full effect of this program has not yet been felt, since 70,297,260 pounds of beef products are already scheduled for delivery to school lunches and other outlets in September, October and November. In the next few weeks a maximum number of commer-

October, 1953



Can't much blame 'em for grinning about Loren Bamert's new Jaguar sports car. Standing is President Jake Schneider of the California association; sitting in the little foreign beauty is Mr. Bamert, former CCA and American National president, at the wheel, with Fred Dressler of Gardnerville, Nev., former Nevada State Cattle Association head. The group was snapped at Minden, Nev., during the recent California tour.

cial, canner and cutter grade cattle will be diverted from normal trade channels.

The department will continue to award contracts for delivery of canned beef in the October 1953-March 1954 period and contracts are currently being made on

hamburger for delivery in October, November and December. However, purchases of carcass beef and mutton for export to Greece under the Foreign Operations Administration program are being discontinued temporarily.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL OGDEN LIVESTOCK SHOW

NOVEMBER 13-14-15-16-17-18, 1953

OGDEN, UTAH

This will be the "J. O. Read-Herb Chandler Premiere" in Celebration of our First REGISTER OF MERIT Hereford Show

November 16—7:00 P.M.—HEREFORD FEMALE SALE
November 17—10:00 A.M.—HEREFORD BULL SALE

November 15—7:30 P.M.—PUREBRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE SALE
November 16—10:00 A.M.—COLUMBIA-SUFFOLK PUREBRED SHEEP SALE
November 18—9:00 A.M.—PRIZE WINNING FAT CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS FOLLOWED BY CARLOT AND PENS FEEDER CATTLE

"CROWNING OF GRAND CHAMPION STEER, November 14 at 2:00 P.M.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING HOW TO DO IT YOURSELF!

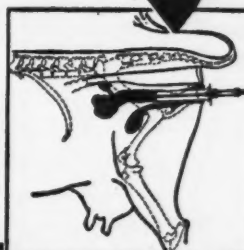
You can borrow a copy of this valuable book... **FREE!**

At last there is a medical guide for treatment of farm animals that is scientifically accurate, yet written and illustrated so plainly that many of the tasks that formerly required a Veterinarian can now be done by the farmer. For example, in the chapter on Insemination, read how to get semen—how to test for purity—how to store—how to ship—how to inseminate. Learn how to get prize stock at low cost by breeding twenty to thirty cows from one ordinary service—how to breed from young bulls too small to serve—from older bulls whose great size might injure cows. This is only one chapter of the 384-page book that **Louis Bromfield** has said "no farmer should be without." Its 117 other chapters give you exact and simple instructions for diagnosing all the diseases of farm animals. They show you how to

tell one disease from another—even when symptoms are similar—which are curable—which are not—what to do to protect other animals—what serums, vaccines, or medicines to give. And 230 pictures show you exactly how to give these medicines. Nothing like it ever before. Almost a quarter million copies already sold.

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**They're tough,
good-looking,
comfortable.
Guaranteed.**

SANFORIZED for permanent fit.



None genuine without this hot
iron branded leather label

THE H. D. LEE COMPANY

General Offices, Kansas City, Mo.
Ten Factories Coast-To-Coast

HARDESTY RANCH

MODERN TYPE HEREFORDS
Colorado Springs, Colorado

- A few good cows with calves for sale
Visitors Always Welcome
GEORGE AND STELLA HARDESTY

NEVADA U. GETS RESEARCH GRANT

Lederle Laboratories has granted to the University of Nevada the sum of \$1,200 for use in studying the role of antibiotics and sheep-swine nutrition.

EXTRA SMACKING

When the kid's mother finds the frosting off the cake it reminds her that one good licking deserves another.

—HOWARD HAYNES

Farm Exports Down

United States agricultural exports declined 31 per cent in value in 1952-53 (July-June), amounting to \$2,815,407,000, as compared with a record total of \$4,053,030,000 in 1951-52, according to the USDA. The 1952-53 total was the lowest since 1944-45 when the valuation was placed at \$2,191,000,000. Agricultural products constituted only 19 per cent of total exports in 1952-53, in contrast with 26 per cent the previous year. The value of non-agricultural products shipped abroad showed an increase over the previous year of 6 per cent—the highest level since 1943-44.

Imports of agricultural commodities in 1952-53 totaled \$4,304,741,000, a reduction of 8 per cent from 1951-52. Imports of all commodities reached an all-time high of \$10,886,560,000.

PCA LOANS TOTAL \$12 BILLION

Farmers have borrowed 12 billion dollars for farm operating purposes from the 500 production credit associations in the 20 years since the first one received its charter, the Farm Credit Administration announces. Because of increased mechanization, specialization and rising costs of operation, farmers' needs for short-term credit have greatly expanded in that time. For the past several years farmers have borrowed more than a billion dollars a year from the PCA.

The 480,000 farmers who are now members of production credit associations have a total of 92 million dollars invested in the capital stock of these credit cooperatives. Government-owned capital is down to 5.4 million dollars.

BLM SPLITS MONEYS

Twenty-five states and the Territory of Alaska will share in receipts totaling \$66,845,762.88 from the administration of the public lands by the Bureau of Land Management. The amount represents the states' share of collections made during the fiscal year 1953 from various BLM activities, such as mineral leases and permits—chiefly gas and oil; sale of timber in Oregon; sale of public lands; Taylor Grazing Act, Section 3 permits and Section 15 leases. (Section 3 permits are issued to stockmen who graze their livestock in grazing districts; Section 15 leases are for the use of those public lands situated outside of grazing districts.)

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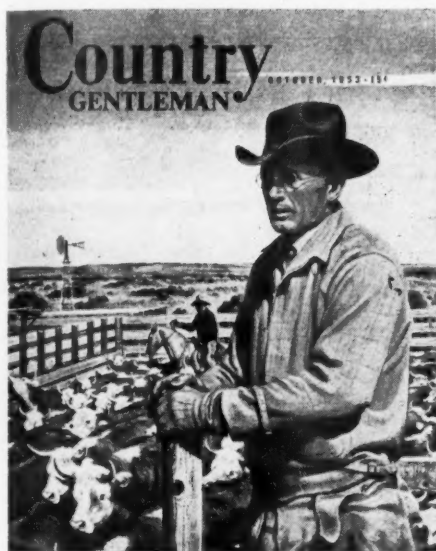
AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



Personal Mention

Frank S. Boice, past president of the American National, will be a Ranch Day speaker at New Mexico A. & M. College on Oct. 12. He will talk on "Some things I have learned about ranching."

William B. Bliss, of Newton Centre, Mass., has been named to head the appraisal division of the Boston commodity office of the Production and Marketing Administration. He will have responsibility for planning and coordinating nation-wide appraisal and core-testing operations on wool placed under government price support.



This cattle-shipping scene is the cover picture carried for October by the magazine Country Gentleman. It honors the widely known Albert K. Mitchell of Albert, N. M., former president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, of the New Mexico Cattle Growers, the Hereford Breeders and the American Quarter Horse Association, and member of the board of directors of the National Western Stock Show in Denver and the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago.

Appointment of William J. Crea, Fenn, chairman; John E. Bowen, Burley, and Lyndon Laird, Dubois, as members of the Idaho State Production and Marketing Administration Committee has been announced by the secretary of agriculture.

Roger W. Morse retired this month as extension dairy specialist at Oregon State College. Mr. Morse was a key figure in combatting brucellosis in Oregon dairy herds. He will be succeeded by Harold Ewalt, a member of the extension dairy staff since 1944.

Aled P. Davies of Valparaiso, Ind., director of the livestock department, American Meat Institute, has been appointed consultant to the president of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

October, 1953

Facts and Figures Given on Meat Prices

THE American Meat Institute reported on Sept. 23 that wholesale and retail beef prices, reflecting the marked increase in cattle supplies throughout the nation, are running between 18 and 33 per cent lower, depending upon grade, than a year ago. A statement from the institute showed that "The price drops . . . are following very closely the decline in prices paid farmers for cattle, which have ranged between 17 and 32 per cent lower than last year. Prime grade steers sold for 28.6 cents a pound Sept. 14 at Chicago, as compared with 34.6 cents a pound a year ago, for a 17 per cent decrease. Prime grade beef for the same period declined 18 per cent at wholesale, falling from 54 cents a pound to 44.5 cents."

It was pointed out that in the same period of time, the price of choice grade steers dropped 19 per cent, from 32.1 cents a pound last year to 25.8 cents this September, while choice grade beef at wholesale declined 17 per cent, from 53.5 cents a pound to 44.2 cents. Good grade steers fell 26 per cent, as compared with a 24 per cent drop at wholesale, while cutter and canners dropped 32 per cent at the live animal level, as against a 33 per cent decline at wholesale.

It was cited further that figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics show a comparable decline in beef prices at retail. It was reported that the average mid-August retail price of round steak in Chicago stores of all types was 86.3 cents a pound—a drop of 18 per cent from the August, 1952, price of \$1.05. Rib roast dropped 23 per cent, from 83.6 cents to 64.5 cents, while hamburger dropped 33 per cent and chuck roast 29 per cent.

"Contrary to some erroneous charges which have been made recently, the institute's statement went on, "consumers are benefiting fully from the lower cattle prices prevailing now as compared with a year ago. Official figures just made available show clearly that the declines which have occurred in cattle prices are being matched at wholesale and retail."

COLO. WEIGHT GAINS TESTED

Cattle weight gain tests sponsored by the Forest Service, Colorado Cattlemen's Association, Colorado A&M Extension Service and others have been conducted for two years on the Frank Fehling Ranch near Nathrop, Colo. Results of this year's 80-day tests were noted by a group of representatives of these groups recently at the ranch. The experiments covered grazing of three groups of 10 cattle each. The steers on Mr. Fehling's irrigated meadow gained an average of 173.8 pounds, or 2.17 pounds daily; those on a lightly stocked pasture of the San Isabel forest averaged 136.9 pounds, a daily gain of 1.71 pounds. Cattle on a normally stocked section of the San Isabel gained 148.3 pounds, or 1.85 daily.



Oct. 20-24—Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Ore.
Oct. 29-30—9th Annual Feeder Event, Chicago.
Oct. 30-Nov. 8—Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
Nov. 5-6—Nevada State Cattle Assn. convention, Reno.
Nov. 16-18—Florida State Cattlemen's Assn. convention, St. Petersburg.
Nov. 28-Dec. 5—International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.
Dec. 4-5—California Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Santa Cruz.
Jan. 5-9—Phoenix (Ariz.) Show.
Jan. 12-14, 1954—Convention, American National Cattlemen's Assn., Colorado Springs.
Jan. 15-23—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.
Jan. 29-Feb. 7—Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Tex.
Feb. 18-19—Louisiana Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Alexandria.
Mar. 25-27—Tucson (Ariz.) Livestock Show.

'WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

	(Chicago)	Sept. 22, 1953	Sept. 24, 1952
Beef, Prime	\$44.50-46.00	\$52.50-57.00
Beef, Choice	42.00-45.00	52.00-56.50
Beef, Good	36.00-40.00	48.00-51.00
Beef, Comm.	27.00-33.00	40.00-45.00
Cow, Com'l	34.00-37.00
Veal, Prime	37.00-43.00	50.00-60.00
Veal, Choice	32.00-40.00	44.00-56.00
Veal, Good	28.00-36.00	40.00-52.00
Lamb, Choice	43.00-44.00	50.00-55.00
Lamb, Good	39.00-42.00
Pork Loin, 8-12#	48.00-50.00	56.00-58.00

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Sept. 22, 1953	Sept. 24, 1952
Steers, Prime	\$25.00-29.00
Steers, Choice	22.50-27.25
Steers, Good	18.50-24.00
Cows, Comm.	12.00-13.50
Vealers, Ch.-Pr.	22.00-24.00
Vealers, Cm.-Gd.	16.00-22.00
Calves, Ch.-Pr.	15.00-21.00
Calves, Cm.-Gd.	12.00-15.00
F.&S. Strs., Gd.-Ch.	15.50-21.00
F.&S. Strs., Cm.-Md.	10.50-16.00
Hogs (180-240 lbs.)	24.25-25.10
Lambs, Gd.-Ch.	17.00-19.00
Ewes, Gd.-Ch.	5.00- 6.50

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

	(In thousands of pounds)	Aug. 31 1953	July 31 1953	Aug. 31 1953	5-Yr. Avg.
Frozen Beef	134,082	141,902	148,196	82,683
Cured Beef	8,497	9,133	8,566	8,761
Lamb, Mutton	9,147	10,410	11,318	8,088
Total Poultry	126,574	112,460	144,508	108,576
Total Pork	268,257	350,825	407,558	351,138

FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

	(In Thousands of Pounds)	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs
August 1953	1,494	602	1,157	3,395
August 1952	1,135	426	1,020	3,592
8 mos. 1953	10,940	4,259	9,003	34,026
8 mos. 1952	8,157	3,163	7,738	39,645

Canada Weathers Meat Crisis

The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease last year in Canada, which left that country with an oversupply of stored meat, has been overcome to a considerable extent. With approximately normal domestic output and in the face of small exports, the stockpile of meats has been reduced. All meat in Canadian storage on Aug. 1, including fresh, frozen and meat in cure, is reported to have totaled 77.522 million pounds—22 million pounds below the July figure and about 6 million under a year ago. Canned meats are also down. All beef in storage on Aug. 1 came to 33.944 million pounds.

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TO THE (Cont.)
EDITOR fr. P. 4)

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